Bellefonte Republican.

Established in 1869.} "Let us see to it that a Government, of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."---A. LINCOLN. {Terms: $2.00 per annum

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Bellefonte Republican.

By EDWARD T. TUTEN.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—No communications published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.

Correspondents should write upon but one side of the paper, and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

Gen. James A. Beaver

CENTRE COUNTY'S CANDIDATE A POPULAR CHOICE.

Opinions of the Press and People Throughout the State.

The Philadelphia *Times*, having been the first to bring into promanency Gen. Beaver's name in connection with the Gubernatorial nomination by the Republican party, our extracts will commence with some references made by that paper to our distinguished townsman.

GENERAL BEAVER'S HISTORY.

James Addams Beaver was born at Millerstown, Perry county, on the 21st of October, 1837. His mother was Miss Addams of the same section. He had only the usual rude common schools of that day to lay the foundation for his education, but he finally reached Jefferson College, where he graduated creditably in 1856. Three years later he was admitted to the bar in this town, where he had studied his profession, and his lot was thus cast for life with the intelligent and solidly progressive people of this region. He exhibited an early taste for the military, and made his first appearance as a lieutenant of the Bellefonte Fencibles before the war, where he commanded the embryo War Governor of the State. In 1865, after he had returned from the field full of scars and honors and with one leg left on the field of Ream's Station, he married Miss Mary M'A. McAllister, daughter of the late H. N. McAllister, then one of the ablest lawyers of central Pennsylvania. His accomplished wife and several bright children, his pretty, home-like residence on one of the hills surrounding the town and his ever genial greeting for his friends attract many to his family circle and leave pleasant memories with all his visitors. In person he is nearly six feet in height, although his indispensable use of the crutch to perform the duties of his missing leg makes him appear less in stature. Before he entered the military service he was delicate almost to effeminacy, but his form and face rounded out handsomely, and his slightly silvered hair, keen gray eye and military hat give him all the air of the veteran soldier he is. At the bar he is singularly tenacious in battling for his cause, but the most manly of foes in legal conflicts. In his private life and character he is most exemplary, being a consistent and active member of the Presbyterian Church, and energetic in all the offices of morality and humanity. Indeed, he is regarded by many as religious even to bigotry and intolerant in his efforts for Temperance and social order.

GENERAL BEAVER AS A SOLDIER.

When the rebel guns first sounded against Fort Sumter the Bellefonte Fencibles were among the first to respond to Governor Curtin's call for troops, and Lieutenant Beaver was among the most zea ous in the cause. The company was the third to report at Harrisburg, and it was mustered into the service with Beaver as First Lieutenant, in which position he served during the three months' term. As soon as he was mustered out he re-enlisted and was promoted to the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the Forty-fifth Regiment, which was ordered to South Carolina. Colonel Beaver was there stationed at Fort Walker with five companies, commanding the entrance to Port Royal Bay. In July, 1862, the regiment was ordered North and Beaver was made Colonel of the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, one of the new three years regiments then recruited. His command was present at Fredericksburg, but was in the reserve, and did not become engaged in that unfortunate conflict, but at Chancellorsville Colonel Beaver gallantly led his command into a hand-to-hand conflict with the enemy, where he fell, as was then believed, mortally wounded. The ball passed clear through his body, but skillful surgical treatment brought him through, and he rejoined his command and was actively engaged at Bristow Station and Mine Run. In the spring of 1864, Colonel Beaver was conspicuous for gallantry at Spottsylvania, North Anna and Tolopotomy. At Spottsylvania he was struck by a minie ball, but was saved from a dangerous and probably a fatal wound by a memorandum book. At Cold Harbor he was also struck, but not seriously disabled and he maintained his position on the field at the head of his command. In the first assault before Petersburg, Colonel Beaver was struck by a fragment of a shell and suffered severe internal injuries and a terrible flesh wound in the side. He was again compelled to linger fretfully in the hospital while the last battles for the Union were being fought from day to day. He left the hospital before he was able to ride his horse, and proceeded in an ambulance to the field, and reached it just as the army was preparing to go into battle at Ream's Station, and he at once assumed command of his brigade. He was only a short time on the field when he was struck on the right leg, above the knee. He was left on the field, but a faithful surgeon remained with him, amputated his leg, and between the hospitality of an enemy and the ceaseless and skillful care of his surgeon he recovered. He was brevetted a Brigadier General for gallantry in action, and he returned home to Bellefonte at the close of the war to resume the practice of his profession.

Gen. Beaver's position, from the *Press* (Philadelphia) interview of a correspondent:

"My friends understand, said General Beaver, my position on the question of the Governorship. I would not accept the nomination unless it was the general request of the Republicans of the State expressed in a convention where every element and faction of the party had full, free and fair voice and part in the proceedings. Several gentlemen have come to me voluntarily and tendered their services in behalf of my nomination, but I have said to each of them to go to their homes and ascertain the wishes of the people. If they desired my nomination I should be gratified for their good will, but otherwise I could not accept the proffered help of their representatives. I am not a mendicant for office, I can live quite comfortably without, and my family would be much happier in private than in public life. I believe, however, that in civil as well as in military life a man should respond to the wishes of his neighbors when public services are to be performed.

If I go before the people of Pennsylvania as the Republican candidate for Governor, it will not be as the representative of one man or faction, but as the choice of the party, after the fairest opportunity for the people's wishes to be made known has been given.

Press editorial mention:

GEN. BEAVER'S PLATFORM.—General James A. Beaver is a gallant soldier, a sturdy Republican, and a stainless citizen. For some time past his name has been prominently associated in the public mind with the next nomination for Governor, and he possesses many strong attributes as a popular standard bearer. He declares that he will not be the representative of any one faction or clique, and will become a candidate only as the free choice upon a full expression of the whole party. If he is to be the standard-bearer it will be because the honest and unmistakable sentiment of of the party clearly proclaims itself in his favor. Still further he declares himself against any autocratic control of party action, and joins in the demand for popular rule and free representation. This frank and manly utterance is eminently honorable to General Beaver, and will be heartily welcomed by the many Republicans who respect his chivalrous qualities and who want him at least to have fair play and a free chance. It places him where he ought to stand, not as being thrust upon the people, but as awaiting and accepting their judgment. If he is plainly their choice, all Republicans will ratify it. If their preference shall point in another direction, he will bow to their will.

GARFIELD VETERAN CORPS.

The Soldiers of Allegheny County endorse General Beaver as follows:

A meeting of the Garfield Veteran Corps was held last evening in City Hall, James E. Porter, President, and C. W. Gerwig, Secretary. The following resolutions, offered by Capt. W. F. Aull, endorsing General Beaver for Governor, were adopted:

WHEREAS, The name of Major General James A. Beaver, as brave and heroic a soldier as ever drew a sword in defense of his country, as refined and cultured a gentleman as Pennsylvania can produce, and a man whose moral character and intellectual attainments fit him for the highest office in the gift of the people, has been mentioned for the office of Governor of this Commonwealth; therefore,

Resolved, That the Garfield Veteran Corps of Allegheny County, endorse him for said office and urgently request all soldiers of Pennsylvania to rally to his support and follow him to victory as we did in the dark days of our country's peril.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes and published in the Pittsburgh daily papers.

The Allegheny Veteran, another organization in that County, numbering 1100 members, has published their resolutions as follows:

WHEREAS, As the next political event of importance in this State will be the election of a Governor for the Commonwealth; and

WHEREAS, As there have already been quite a large number of gentlemen named for the Republican nomination for said position; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Allegheny Veteran Republic Club, of Allegheny City, have noticed with pleasure the suggestion of the name of Gen. Jas. A. Beaver of Centre county, in connection with said office of Governor.

Resolved, That in General Beaver the Republican party would have a candidate that would add great strength, and a candidate who would lead the party forward to a glorious and substantial victory.

Resolved, That as a soldier, General Beaver has endeared himself to all his late comrades in arms by his loyalty to his country and flag, and his soldierly qualities.

Resolved, That as a statesman, General Beaver merits our hearty approbation, as all his acts as a public man have been with an eye single to the interests of the country at large, and also looking to the development of the vast resources of this commonwealth.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this club that "Beaver Clubs" should be organized in every district in this county, in order that friends of Gen. Beaver may be thoroughly organized and thus have such an influence that the delegation to the next Republican State Convention from this county may be in his interest.

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be published in the daily papers and a copy forwarded to General Beaver, properly attested.

Philadelphia, *Evening News*:

IF, AS IS REPORTED, it be true that General Beaver is proposed as the Republican candidate for governor, it may be said that the people will strongly indorse it. He is, in every respect, a very strong candidate. A gallant soldier, who lost a leg in the war; a genial gentleman, of pure character; a magnetic speaker, and a man of large ability and perfect familiarity with political affairs, he will make a popular candidate and, if elected, a good governor. Should he be selected the lieutenant governorship ought to come to this city. A candidate can be named who has made a fine record in political life, who will fitly supplement General Beaver and will be fully competent to act as governor should that necessity arise.

The *Franklin Repository* (Chambersburg), one of the ablest papers in Soutern Pennsylvania, comes to the front as follows:

General Beaver was prominently named in connection with the nomination when Gov. Hoyt was nominated, and in all well informed political circles he has been regarded as the most prominent candidate for 1882. If left to the popular choice, he would command the three-fourths of the Republican vote of the State to-morrow, and the opposition to him in the approaching State Convention will be very feeble. His nomination is desired by the overwhelming sentiment of the Republican masses.

"The Public Opinion," of the same place, says:

Certainly no better name could be mentioned for the position, nor one that could be so heartily supported by all factions of the party without sacrificing principle. We know General Beaver as a politician of the better sort, a man of extraordinary ability, a brave soldier, a Christian gentleman, and one who would most worthily fill the office of Governor. Gen. Beaver, on his own merits and popularity is the strongest man before the people of Pennsylvania in the capacity of a Gubernatorial candidate; and a campaign conducted on the basis of these qualifications could not be else than triumphantly successful.

If Gen. Beaver is to be made the candidate simply because his acquirements, and his popularity with the people fit him for the position; and if for the proper discharge of the duties of his office he is to be responsible alone to his own conscience and the people of the State, then we are for Beaver as against the field.

From the Huntingdon *Globe*

Gen. Beaver talks like a soldier. He is a Republican, pure and simple, and does not want the nomination for Governor, unless it comes from a united party, after a contest in which all have had a fair show.

The Easton *Express*:

It was inevitable that the name of James A. Beaver, the brave soldier and good citizen, should be mentioned in connection with the Governorship of this State. He was brought very prominently before the people as a candidate for the United States Senate a few months ago, and it was then felt that no better man than he could have been named for that position. Honest as the day, fearless as the Truth, pure as the Light in every act of his public life he has deserved respect and esteem of the people. His private life is that of a conscientious Christian gentleman, and those who know the man most intimately will be most enthusiastic in his support for any office in which he may serve his fellow citizens.

From Gen. Beaver's native county. The Perry county *Freeman* responds to the nomination as follows:

GENERAL JAMES A. BEAVER is not a new gubernatorial candidate. Three years ago his name was presented to the Republican State Convention when Governor Hoyt was nominated. About that time the *Freeman* held that, because General Beaver was a native of Perry county, and was a man of distinguished ability with the purest kind of both a moral and political character, besides having been a gallant officer in the late Union army, he would be a good candidate for Governor. Perhaps a number of other journals also declared for him. He is not, therefore, a new candidate. Responding to the sentiment of Perry county, Senator Smiley last winter supported General Beaver for United States Senator, when it became evident that Galusha A. Grow could not be elected. And as far as we have known, Senator Smiley's action was warmly approved by the Republicans of Perry county.

From the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*:

It is very gratifying to see the indications of the Republican party taking up so good a man as General Beaver as the next Governor for Pennsylvania. It is the best kind of a proof that the Republican leaders in this State are seeing more and more clearly that the way to win easy victories is to name their best candidates. Pennsylvania has no better, truer, worthier son than General James A. Beaver, and none who has better earned the grateful recognition of his fellow-citizens. One of the bravest and best of her soldiers, one of those whose insignia for gallant conduct for his country are the crutches that support his mutilated body; able lawyer, eloquent orator, good citizen and honest man; no malice can pick a flaw in General Beaver's record or invent an honest reason for withholding from him whatever high reward the State has to confer upon him. Should the next nomination for Governor fall upon him, it will be an honor to those who have shaped the action of the Republican party in that direction, and another high proof that the leaders understand and accept the demand of the day for good men,—for the best men at the front. There are already signs of much disturbance in the Democratic and guerilla camps at the mere suggestion of the possibility of the command of the Republican forces in 1882 being assigned to the gallant one-legged soldier of Bellefonte, and is the very best sign that could be given of the wisdom that points to him as the next standard bearer of the party.

The Sunbury *News*:

It is not too early to consider the canvas for the successor to Gov. Hoyt, to be made next year. A new Legislature and a new Congress will also be chosen. It matters little to us who the the nominee of the party is for Governor, so we have a good representative Republican, a man who will unite the full strength of the party and carry the State. Our preference is Beaver. He is a one-legged, brave soldier; a ripe lawyer; a finished orator and gentleman. The day for honoring the soldier, all things being considered, has not departed by any means. That day will not have gone by, either, until the last armless sleeve and the last crutch are seen on the streets of the Republic. However, let our cry be harmony and unanimity in council. Whoever is nominated honestly we will support.

From the Monongahela City *Republican*, Washington county:

How the welkin would resound with the shouts of Republicans everywhere, if this gallant soldier should head the ticket. And how easily won the glorious victory that would follow.

From the Allentown, Lehigh county, *Chronicle and News*:

GENERAL BEAVER will, in our opinion, be the next Governor of Pennsylvania. He is the first choice of the people of Lehigh county and the delegates to the State Convention will undoubtedly be instructed in his favor, and it is therefore particularly gratifying to our people that his chances are so bright. He will be a strong candidate and his election will be a mere matter of course. His record as a soldier, the great sacrifice he made for his country's sake, his blameless record and his fine personal character will be an element to arouse the enthusiasm of all classes who desire the election of a model man for Governor.

Blair county, Holidysburg, *Register*:

Without expressing our opinion as to who should be the Republican candidate for Governor, we would merely say, that the people of Blair county are well acquainted with General Beaver, his ability, patriotism and claims, and should he be the fortunate person selected for that position, our county will roll up a larger majority than usual, for the one-legged hero. That is certain.

Muncy Luminary, Lycoming Co.:

General Beaver, the one-legged soldier of Centre county, is looming up more prominently every day as the next Republican candidate for governor of this State. Gen Beaver has every necessary qualification for the office, is immensely popular among the people and would prove as strong a candidate as could be named.

From the *Gazette and Bulletin*, Williamsport:

The New York *World* may think it is really injuring the political interests of General Beaver by throwing out sneers against his candidacy and reflecting upon his character and standing in the Republican party. He is well known in Central Pennsylvania and in other portions of the state, as a gentleman of character, ability and patriotism. His services in the war, his political fealty to Republican principles, and his private relationship, all speaking in his favor.

From the *True Democrat*, York Co.

A ONE-LEGGED HERO FOR GOVERNOR.—It is now alleged that General Beaver is to be our next Republican candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania. This choice would certainly give great satisfaction to the Republican party of York county. General Beaver a year ago, during the Presidential campaign, visited York and addressed the people in behalf of Garfield, Arthur and the Republican party. The one-legged hero elicited great enthusiasm and admiration. Ever since, General Beaver has been popular in York, and were he nominated by the Republican convention he would receive the enthusiastic support of our people. The disposition to create factious opposition to the next Republican gubernatorial nominee in this State, with the hope of profiting by the Wolf bolt, we predict would have little effect on our brave and brilliant one-legged soldier. We hope, as many Republicans do, that General Beaver will be our next Republican candidate for Governor.

Saltsburg *Press*, Indiana county.

General James A. Beaver, according to the Washington City correspondent of the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, is "dead certain" of the Republican nomination for Governor next spring. He is a very good man, and if we are to have a Republican Governor next time we believe the General would suit us about as well as "any other man."

From the *Record*, Chester county.

The trouble about General Beaver is that he was a gallant soldier in the Union army and left a leg upon one of the bloody battle fields of the South, that he is a man of irreproachable private character and has a capacity for affairs, that he is a good speaker and otherwise possesses so many requisites for a strong candidate before the people, that the Democrats and their assistants, like the Philadelphia *Times*, are very anxious to kill him off some how, knowing that they have no candidate whose record can compare with that of the Centre county veteran.

The Mercer *Dispatch*, Mercer county.

There is considerable discussion going on in the press of the State with regard to the Republican nominee for Governor next year. The names of a number of leading Republicans are mentioned in connection with the office, all of whom are good men, and if elected, would make excellent Chief Magistrates. Among these mentioned, we have seen the name of no truer Republican, or of no man better qualified or more worthy the support of the Republican party than is General James A. Beaver, of Centre county. He has been a Republican from earliest manhood. He enlisted at the opening of the Rebellion, and the crutch with which he walks is an eloquent witness to his fidelity to his country and his bravery in her defense. Since the war he has been prominent in the counsels of the party and has stumped the State in its behalf in every campaign.

Greensburg *Press*, Westmoreland county:

If General Beaver receives the nomination of the State Convention, the people of the State will have no cause for regret should he be elected. He is a staunch, honorable man, who has a record of which any man might be proud—a valiant soldier, a man of honest convictions, and resolute in adhering to them—he will make a Governor acceptable to all parties.

Johnstown *Tribune*, Cambria county:

General Beaver is not only a noble gentleman, a pure man and an eloquent stump speaker, but was one of the best young soldiers in the service. If he is nominated he will "stump" the State—he has but one leg, having given the other toward crushing the rebellion—and wherever he will go he will charm the people as no Pennsylvania candidate ever did and will, in consequence, be elected by a majority almost equal to the majority given to Grant in 1872.

Pottsville *Miner's Journal*, Schuylkill county.

That his candidacy will be hailed with enthusiastic satisfaction by the masses of the party is a foregone conclusion as well assured as the fact that the intelligent and patriotic Republican voters appreciate above all other considerations integrity, ability and merit as the gallant characteristics of the candidate presented for his support.

From the *Butler Eagle*, Butler county:

General James A. Beaver, is, we believe, the strongest man in the State. A pure, Christian gentleman, a man of character and ability and of such known integrity that even the suspicion of a job could never taint his record. General Beaver is the people's choice for Governor, and the politicians may as well recognize it first as last.

The McVeytown *Journal*, Mifflin county, discourses as follows:

We wish to say, and to be understood, that there are no candidates mentioned, as popular as our friend and soldier, General Jas. A. Beaver. His nomination and election would add lustre to the honor of our State, and place within the Gubernatorial chair a man of brilliant intellect, and self-possessing dignity, which this great Keystone State would feel proud of, and greatly cherish.

Orbisonia *Dispatch*, Huntingdon county:

The most prominent candidate for Gubernatorial honors next year on the Republican side is General James A. Beaver, of Bellefonte. General Beaver possesses more fully perhaps than any other we might name the qualifications necessary in a Governor. His nomination would receive the endorsement of the party, irrespective of the contending elements, and if General Beaver is put before the people there is not much doubt as to who would be our next Governor. He is an able lawyer and is eminently qualified for the office.

Mahanoy *Tribune*:

A large number of newspaper men are already busily engaged in forming a ticket for the Republicans of Pennsylvania for next year. Among the numerous tickets that have thus far been picked out by members of the craft, the one published by Representative Pomeroy, of the Chambersburg *Repository*, deserevs special mention. It is James A. Beaver, for Governor; Hon. Jerome B. Niles, for Lieutenant Governor; Hon. John Stewart, for Supreme Judge; Hon. John M. Greer, for Secretary of Internal Affairs.

THIS week's edition of the REPUBLICAN is the largest, with one exception, ever printed in Centre county, containing 4,500 copies, and will find its way into every important locality in the State. A special featnre of this large edition is the solid page of press comments on the gubernatorial candidacy of our distinguished fellow-townsman, General James A. Beaver. The views of the press throughout the State are therein given, and whether or no he is called to occupy the position of Chief Magistrate, all who receive a copy of this issue should be careful to peruse it, as it shows what an enviable position Gen. Beaver has won for himself by his patriotism, honesty and upright course in life.

SENATOR MITCHELL is reported to be greatly dissatisfied with the Pittsburgh postoffice appointment, and proposes to look into the matter a little. If we were in the Senator's place, and felt as though we had been tramped upon, we should feel like saying something, right out in meetin', too. But, then, we ain't; we're only an editor.

THE Democratic admirers of Curtin hereabouts listen in vain for the sound of his voice in the halls of congress. The fact is the ex-governor is on the wrong side of the house to do much spouting.

Poetry.

MY LITTLE BOY THAT DIED.

Look on his pretty face for just one minute,
His braided frock, his dainty buttoned shoes,
His firm shut hand, the favorite plaything in it,
And tell me, mothers, was't not hard to loose
And miss him from my side—
My little boy that died?

How many another boy as dear and charming,
His father's hope, his mother's one delight,
Slips through strange sickness, all fear disarming,
And lives a long, long life in parents sight!
Mine was so short a pride!
And then my poor boy died.

I see him rocking on his wooden charger;
I hear him pattering through the house all day;
I watch his great blue eyes grow large and larger,
Listen to the stories, whether grave or gay,
Told at the bright fireside—
So dark now, since he died.

But yet I often [illegible] my boy is living,
As living as my other children are.
When good-night kisses I all round am giving,
I keep one for him, though he is so far,
Can a mere grave divide
Me from him though he died?

So while I come and plant it o'er with daisies
(Nothing but childish daisies, all year round)
Constantly God's hand the curtain raises,
And I can hear his merry voice's sound
And feel him at my side—
My little boy that died.

—*Mrs. Muloch Craik.*

Our Story Teller.

The Old Arm-Chair.

'Yes, there they go!' said Miss Pamela, lifting the corner of the window curtain to look down the long perspective of the winding road. 'Four of 'em. In two cutters, with two wolf-robes and two sets of sleigh bells. And it's the third time that Ruth and Bessie have been asked out sleigh-riding within the month, and nobody ever thinks of me!'

And it was a little strange, too, when one came to think of it. Miss Pamela Pipely was a plump young woman of three-and thirty, with rosy cheeks, snapping black eyes, and a figure as trim and straight as a sapling pine.

She had not Ruth's melting, almond-shaped eyes perhaps, nor the peachy pink of Bessie's radiant complexion, but she was universally acknowledged to be the best hand at pickling and preserving in all the country around.

She couldn't quote Swinburne or Jean Ingelow, but she managed her widowed brother's household with a firm yet gentle hand, and had a chest full of patchwork, bed-quilts and crocheted tidies in the big old garret upstairs.

In fact, Miss Pamela Pipely would have made a first-class wife to any man living—if only the bachelors around Gray George could have been brought to perceive a fact which was so manifestly to their advantage.

So Miss Pipely sat before the fire of blazing logs, all mossed over with silver-gray fringe, and bubbling out their resinous hearts beneath fiery ordeal of the flames, and knitted away at 'Squire Sam's gray-mixed stockings, as if she were on a wager against old Time and was resolved to conquer at all hazards. And the dragon's head that was carved on the old mahogany chair opposite, and the claw-legs and the queer little brass knobs scattered all over it, seemed to wink soberly at her, in the pleasant light as she worked. It was an heirlooom in the family, that old chair, and the Pipelys were proud of it.

Just then there came the merry jingle of sleigh-bells up the road, like a peal of miniature laughter.

'Some one else out for a sleigh ride,' thought Miss Pamela, without turning her head

But to her infinite amazement the tiny pearls ceased to chime; the sleigh had stopped.

'Good gracious!' said Miss Pamela, taking a hurried observation from behind the netted fringe of the curtains, 'it's Mr. Hedger. And he's coming here, too!'

Mr. Hedger came in—a stout, middle-aged man, with light blue eyes shining behind his spectacles, light brown hair just sprinkled with gray, and a seal muffler buttoned up to his very nose.

'Good morning Miss Pamela!' said he, pleasantly.

'Good morning!' said Miss Pamela.

"I've called on business," said Mr. Hedger who was one of those uncanonized social martyrs, a bashful old bachelor.

Miss Pamela, to be sure, was an old maid, but she wasn't in the least degree bashful, so, perhaps, the two were not evenly mated.

"On business?" repeated the lady, "I'll call my brother at once."

"Oh, don't do that, Miss Pamela!" said Mr. Hedger, deprecatingly.

"No?" Miss Pamela raised her jet-black eyes in some surprise.

"Because my business was with you especially," he explained.

"Oh!"

Miss Pamela sat down again, mechanically crimping the borders of her apron with the finger and thumb of her left hand, while a very pretty blush crept over her face.

"I've been thinking it over for some time, said Mr. Hedger, rather abruptly.

"Have you?" said Miss Pamela.

And the crimping operation went on faster than ever.

"Of course I know it is taking a great liberty," said the gentleman apologetically.

"Oh, don't speak of it," said the lady.

"And then, you know, we are almost strangers," he added.

"Oh, that makes no difference," said Miss Pamela hurriedly.

"I can hardly muster courage to ask," said he.

"Don't be afraid," sweetly smiled the bright-eyed damsel, wondering what Bessie and Ruth would say if they were to come home and find her engaged.

"You will forgive my audacity?" he murmured, moviug his chair a trifle nearer.

"Of course!" responded Miss Pipely.

"Well, then," said Mr. Hedger, plunging headlong into the subject, "will you sell me that old mahogany dragon's head chair of yours for my collection of antiquities? I am told it has a record for a century and a half, and I have long been anxious to possess it. Expense will be no object to me as my pleasure lies in collecting these valuable articles of virtu."

Miss Pamela turned red and white—the folds of her apron fell from her hand. Figuratively speaking she froze over at once.

"I prefer to drive no bargains for family relics," she said stiffly.

"But—"

"I am sorry to disappoint you, but it is really quite out of the question," said Pamela.

"Might I continue to hope—"

"You may continue to hope nothing!" severely spoke the lady.

And Mr. Hedger, beginning vaguely to suspect that something was wrong, vaguely stumbled out of the room. While Pamela put her head down in her hands, and began to cry a little.

'I thought he was going to propose,' she said. 'and I did like him—and I was just going to say yes! And to think he only wanted that horrid old dragon's chair, after all.'

In the woodyard outside Mr. Hedger encountered 'Squire Samuel Pipely, who was splitting wood like a good natured Goliath.

'Oh!' said the Squire. "Pears to me you made a very short stay, Hedger?'

'I don't think your sister was much pleased,' said Mr. Hedger.

The squire suspended his axe in mid-air.

'Not pleased?' said he. 'Why what on earth did you say to her?'

'I only asked if she would be willing to sell me the old claw-legged mahogany chair for my collection of antiquities.'

'And she said no?'

'She said no, most emphatically.'

The squire struck his ax into a log, scratched his nose and chuckled.

'Ah!' said he. 'Well, it ain't her fault; she couldn't say yes.

'Couldn't say yes?' echoed Hedger.

'My grandfather Pipeley was a queer old soul, said Sam. He left that chair to Pamela, you know.'

'So I have understood,' said Mr. Hedger.

'She never was to part with it unless she married,' added the squire.

'Unless she married?' repeated Mr. Hedger, vaguely.

'But in that case,' said squire Sam, seizing his ax again, 'it was to become the joint property of her and her husband.'

'I never thought of that,' said Mr. Hedger.

'Second thoughts are sometimes best thoughts,' said the squire, splitting away as for dear life.

'I've always admired her,' said Mr. Hedger, 'and I believe I'll go back.'

'Just as you please,' observed the squire.

Miss Pamela Pipely was sitting by the fire, with a little flush on her cheek and a little moisture on her eyelashes while her knitting lay unheeded in her lap. She started at his entrance.

'Miss Pipely—' said the bachelor.

'Sir!' she cried, brushing away the dew from the lashes, which curved so prettily at their end, and trying to look unconcerned.

'If you won't give me the old chair,' said Mr. Hedger, 'will you give me yourself?'

'I don't know what you mean,' said Miss Pamela.

'Don't you?' said Mr. Hedger.

And then he sat down beside Miss Pamela and explained himself.

'I never heard of such a thing in my life!' cried she, hysterically.

'But don't you think it would be a capital idea?' urged Mr. Hedger.

'No—yes—perhaps!' said the lady.

'You'll think of it?' said he.

'Yes, I'll think of it' said she.

And so they became engaged, and Mr. Hedger added to his social status and his collection of antiques at the same time. And they are just as happy as if it had been a case of love at first sight.

God Made Us to Laugh.

God made us to laugh as well as to cry. The laugh of a child will make the holiest day more sacred still. Strike with hand of fire, O, weird musician, thy harp strung with Appollo's golden hair. Fill the the vast cathedral aisles with symphonies sweet and dim, deft teacher of the organ keys! Blow, bugler, blow, until thy silver notes do touch and kindle the moonlit waves, charming the wandering lovers on the vine clad hills: but know your sweetest strains are discords all compared with childhood's happy laugh—the laugh that fills the eyes with light, and dimples every cheek with joy. Oh, rippling river of laughter, thou art the blessed boundary line between the beast and man, and every wayward wave of time doth draw some fretful field of care.

A Pennsylvania Grand Jury indicted a man for stealing an umbrella. Look here; by and by it will be so in this country that it won't be safe to steal even a paragraph.

"Oh, you are too self-conscious," said Fogg to a young man. "I self-conscious!" exclaimed Adolescence; "I am conscious of nothing." "That's what I said," replied Fogg.

A Back-handed Speller.

Santa Fe has a young man with a mind which has a faculty that is rarely to be found, if, indeed, it can ever be discovered elsewhere. The gentleman in question is Hugh McKevitt, a printer, working over at Military Headquarters. He is a rapid type-setter and a thoroughly good workman, so that he is not dependent on any side business for a good living, and as a consequence has never said anything about his spelling capacity, which is the subject of this item. McKevitt is a left handed speller and defies any one to put at him a word which he cannot spell backward as rapidly as the best and quickest speller could give it in the usual way,

The other day the reporter fell in with him when he was in a mood more communicative than usual and had occasion to try him. Incomprehensibility was not a marker for him. As soon as the word was pronounced Mc said "fifteen letters," and went at it backward so fast that his hearers were unable to tell whether he was right or wrong.

"You see," said a fellow-printer, "he can tell the number of letters in any word without a moment's hesitation, as well as he can spell it backward, and not only that, but you can give him a whole sentence, and he will tell you at once how many letters there are in it, and go right on and spell through the whole thing backward faster than most people could spell it the other way."

This thing has been tried time and time again, and no words or series of words could be hit upon which were not rendered as indicated above. Of course, there are words in the English language which McKevitt has never heard of, just as the case with almost every other man, but he is what would be called a good speller, "right-handed," as he says, and is familiar with the language, and any word which he has heard and can spell at all he can spell backward with astonishing rapidity. The strangest part about the whole thing is that McKevitt has never practiced or studied spelling backward a day in his life. He says he does not know how he ever acquired the ability to do it, but that as soon as he hears or sees a word, even if he has never thought of it before, which, of course, is the case with a large majority of words, he knows immediately how many letters there are in it and how to spell it backward or in the regular way. It is so, too, with sentences. He knows at once how many words and letters in any sentence that may be suggested, and states the numbers promptly as soon as the words are uttered. McKevitt can also distribute type backward as fast as forward. In the left-handed spelling there is no theory of sound to aid him as in very many instances the letters spell nothing at all and cannot be pronounced, so there is no accounting for his ability to spell in that way except to conclude that that it is the result of a gift—a peculiar faculty of a remarkably quick mind.

There is no particular advantage in all this as far as can be discovered, but it is a curiosity and a rare one, and if anybody thinks it isn't hard to do let him try to acquire it.

Relative Size of States.

The figures commonly employed to indicate the area of the several States of the Union have been found to be incorrect, and the census bureau has issued an extra bulletin correcting the prevalent error, so far as it is possible to do so from the data at hand. According to the old estimate, the area of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, is 3,026,494 square miles; according to the new estimate it is 3,025,600, of which 17,200 are coast water of bays, gulfs, sounds, etc,; 14,500 are made up of the areas of rivers and smaller streams, and 23,900 of the areas of lakes and ponds. There remains a total land surface of about 2,670,000 square miles. Virginia in the old estimate has a total area of 38,348 square males; in the new 42,450, including a total water surface of 2,325 square miles. It is of interest to observe the wide contrast in area between, for example, California; with her 158,360 square miles, and Rhode Island with 1,250; or between Massachusetts, with 8,315 square miles, and Texas with 265,780. Arizona has 113,020 square miles of surface, Colorado 103,925, Dakota 149,100, Montana 146,080, Nevada 110,700, New Mexico 122,580. Delaware has 2,150, and the District of Columbia 70. New York, which has 49,110, is not as large as North Carolina, which has 52,250, and lacks nearly 10,000 square miles of the area of Georgia.

Pulverized toads were used by ancients in medicines, and afterwards as poisons.

Remembering Faces.

If a man would succeed as a detective, a clergyman, hotel keeper or as a politician, he should cultivate the art of recollecting faces. It is said of a certain statesman, whose fame is national, that he never forgot a face or a name. The power of this art is due to the fact that a man's vanity is flattered by having one who has not seen him, perhaps for years, call him by name. Henry Clay was noted for his memory of faces and names. Indeed it was said, that only one man in the United States excelled him in this respect, and that was Jennings, the bar-tender of the old City Hotel of New York.

During a political campaign in Mississippi, Mr. Clay stopped for a few minutes at Clinton. A crowd gathered about the cars to greet the popular orator. Among the people was an eccentric old man with one eye, making his way through the crowd, who exclaimed:

"Don't introduce me, for I want to see if Mr. Clay will know me."

"Where did I know you?" asked Mr. Clay, taking the old man by the hand.

"In Kentucky," he answered.

"Have you lost that eye since I saw you?"

"Yes."

"Turn the sound eye to me that I may see your profile."

"I have it," said Mr. Clay. "Did you not give me a verdict as juror at Frankfort, Kentucky, twenty-one years ago?"

"I did!" exclaimed the exultant old man.

"And is not your name Hardwicke?"

"It is," and turning to his friends, asked triumphantly, "Didn't I tell you that Henry Clay would know me though he hadn't seen me for over 20 years? Great men never forget faces."

It is safe to say that Mr. Clay received the old man's vote.

Afraid She'd be Kissed.

A man was walking along one road and a woman another. The two roads finally united, and the man and woman reaching the junction at the same, walked on from there together. The man was carrying a large iron kettle on his back, in one hand he held by the legs a live chicken, in the other a cane, and he leading a goat. Just as they were coming to a dark, deep ravine, the woman said to the man, "I'm afraid to go through that ravine with you; it is a lonely place and you might overpower me and kiss me by force."

"If you were afraid of that," said the man "you shouldn't have walked with me at all. How can I possibly overpower you and kiss you by force when I have this great iron kettle on my back, a cane in one hand and a live chicken in the other, and am leading this goat? I might as well be tied hand and foot."

"Yes," replied the woman, "but if you should stick your cane into the ground and tie the goat to it, and turn over the kettle bottom side up and put the chicken into it, then you might wickedly kiss me, in spite of my resistance.'

"Success to thy ingenuity, O woman!" said the rejoicing man to himself; "I should never have thought of such an expedient."

And when they came to the ravine he stuck his cane into the ground and tied the goat to it, gave the chicken to the woman, saying, "Hold it while I cut some grass for the goat;" and then lowering the kettle from his shoulders, imprisoned the chicken under it, and wickedly kissed the woman, as she was afraid he would.

Love.

The celebrated George Whitefield, a colaborer with John Wesley in pioneer Methodism, had curious notions about marriage and the marital state. In Southey's Life of Wesley we find the following characteristic letter written by Whitefield to the parents of a young lady whom he desired to marry.

"This comes to know whether you think your daughter, Miss E., is a proper person to engage in such an undertaking. If so, whether you will give me leave to propose marriage unto her? You need not be afraid of sending me a refusal; for I bless God, if I know anything of my own heart, I am free from that foolish passion the world calls *Love*. I write only because I believe it is the will of God that I should alter my state, but your denial will fully convince me that your daughter is not the person appointed by God for me."

His letter to the young lady was in the same strain. She replied that she was only in a "seeking state," and he said that would never do. It is needless to state the evangelist effected neither a conquest nor a conversion in this case. They were never married.

A Man for Ten Dollars.

An uptown alderman recently was called upon by a verdant country girl, aged about twenty-two summers, who desired to shuffle off from single blessedness, and asked how much he charged for marrying anybody. He replied: "Well, from three to ten dollars," or as much more as the contracting parties wished to give. The fair damsel remarked: "Well, I will give you ten dollars," and she departed for her home in West Greene. Yesterday, being market day, the same giddy girl appeared in the office, all spruced up sleek and clean, and accosted the officer with the following remark: "Well, sir, I came in this morning to get married." "Very well," replied the alderman, looking over his spectacles, "Just take a seat, and I will attend to you shortly." After the poor innocent girl had sat on an old hard bench for nearly two hours, she exclaimed: "I havn't much time to stop here; it's getting late, and I want to go home." The alderman, with anger in his eye, shouted: "Where in the devil is the man," and at this juncture an expression of disappointment was seen upon her countenance as she ejeculated: "And don't you furnish the man for the ten dollars."

"Most emphatically no," retorted the alderman, and the poor damsel departed wiser than she came.

An Æsthetic Wife.

"Say, I'll tell you something if you won't blow it," was the way one Detroit man saluted another.

"All right—go ahead!"

"You won't give it away until I say so?"

"Not a word."

"Well, my wife has got to be an æsthetic."

"No?"

"Sure's you're born. I have suspected that she was working that way for some time past, but it is only within a day or two that I became positive."

"Well, that's wonderful. Say, how does she act?"

"Languid—very languid. She lops around, drawls her words, writes sad poetry, and the sight of an old pie-tin or banged-up chromo entrances her. Congratulate me on my luck."

"I do—I do. That is—"

"What?"

"Don't build hopes too fast. Be sure you are right, then go ahead. I labored for a whole year under the delusion that my wife was developing as an æsthetic, and when I came to talk with her father he said she was always more than half-idiot by nature. Go slow—go slow. The difference between an æsthetic and a fool is mighty small that you cannot afford to make a mistake and be placed in a box."

A Good Breakfast Necessary in Winter.

The breakfast we take in winter will determine our efficiency for work in the day, and will so influence our whole being for that period of time that no after meal can correct it. The breakfast in winter must contain more nitrogenous food than in the summer; it is absolutely needed. You must store heat to furnish material for absorption and for maintaining vitality; add to this nitrogenous food something that will disengage heat from the blood and keep up temperature and you may defy the coldest day. Your face may feel it, your hands may feel it, but your body will be impervious to it and go on disengaging that inward heat which can alone stand against the lowered temperature without. If this first meal has been properly attended to we may presume that vital action can be maintained in full force for five hours at least before it needs replenishing.

It Was the Coffee.

"Did you burn yourself, dear?"

That was the question Mrs. Simpkins propounded as she looked up and saw her husband spluttering hot coffee from his mouth as oil comes from a flowing well.

"W-wh-at," spluttered he.

"I say, did you burn yourself?"

"Naw, I didn't burn myself. Do you take me for a crematory or infernal region? Perhaps you think I'm a blast furnace, though goodness knows you do most of the blasting business. Naw, Mrs. Simpkins, I did not burn myself; it was that confounded coffee that did the business, an' hereafter you needn't get any more coffee at the store that stuff came from.

The report started here that President Arthur is engaged to be married to Miss Frelinghuysen, daughter of the Secretary of State, and that the wedding was to take place before many months, is denied by good authority at the White House.

Collector Clark of Atlanta, reports that he has seized since December 1st, ten distilleries, ten thousand gallons of beer and mash, and made eleven arrests.

Wonderful Longevity of our Widows.

The widows of the soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812, are, fortunately for themselves and unfortunately for the public Treasury, blessed with marvelous health and strength. According to the latest official reports from Washington, 26,000 of these interesting ladies present themselves every three months before the accredited agents of the Government and draw their pensions with a precision that shows a high condition of financial discipline. Their ages, individually or collectively, no one of course will be so ungallant as even to hint at, but the date of the last war with Great Britain is pretty well back in the century, and is a more trustworthy record than even Judge Speir's family Bible. In the darkness and uncertainty that envelop the Pension Office at Washington, regarding the possible claims against the Government arising out of the late war, the roll of the relicts of the heroes of that patriotic epoch in our history may afford some light and instruction. The total number of killed and wounded in the 1812-15 campaigns was a little more than 5,000. At the end of nearly seventy years the pension list of the widows alone outnumbers that of the casualties by five to one. If the widows of the veterans of the Rebellion stand by the Treasury as patriotically as those of 1812, the Commissioner of Pensions in 1950 will have a couple of hundred thousand of them on his books.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Humping Along.

Last summer as a northern man who was looking up land in Alabama was riding along the highway he met a father and son riding at a furious gallop and both armed with shot guns. They drew up as they reached him, and the old man called out:

'Say, stranger, hev ye met a young man and a gal riding the same mule and humping along as if Satan was after them?'

'No.'

'Well, my darter has eloped with Bill Gordon, and Sam and me are trying to git within shooting distance before the knot is tied.'

'Ah? Why, that couple were being married in Blankville as I came through there an hour ago.'

'Did the gal hev on a blue waist?'

'Yes.'

'And it was a tall fellow with a skeered look?'

'It was.'

'That was them, stranger, and I'm much obleeged. Sam, we're too late to stop 'em, and the only satisfaction we kin git is to let our hosses jog along into town and shoot the preacher arter we git thar!'

The Window Shades of a Senator's Wife.

The Chicago *Journal* says: The Washington people, always agog to their neighbor's doings, have been scrutinizing the house since it has been put in order for the incoming family, and all the artistic folk in town are excited over Mrs. Eugene Hale's window shades. The fashion of turkey-red window shades in place of ghostly-white Holland has lately reached here and rages fitfully and wonderfully. In Mrs. Hale's offending windows there are green shades on one floor, blue on another, and red in the vestibule, and the combination of the three brilliant aniline colors would make the æsthetic young women in 'Patience' groan. 'Red and blue and green! Primary colors? Oh, South Kensington!'

Facts and Fancy.

A horse was once tried and condemned at Lyons, France, for killing a child.

Senator David Davis, of Illinois, will, it is reported, be married shortly to the sister of his dead wife.

A fashion magazine says: "Steel trimmings are no longer the style." That settles it. Lay aside your bowie knives.

Young Softhead says he never could stay angry at his wife when she coaxingly slipped her hand in his, because "a soft hand, sir, turneth away wrath."

"Tommy," said a Winfield mother to her seven-year-old boy, "you musn't interrupt me when I'm talking with ladies. You must wait till we stop, and then you may talk." "But you never stop," retorted the boy.

Robert Warneck, a veteran of the war of 1812, died at the Dayton, Soldiers' Home Hospital on Monday. He was in his 103d year. His age is confirmed in the records of enlistment in 1812. Warneck is a native of Virginia.

Numerical impossibility: "Mary says you can't come to see her any more," said a certain boy of this place to his sister's admirer. "Why not?" "Because you come to see her every evening now, and how could you come any more?"

A South End professor who reads a man's character by his signature, spent three days in trying to figure out Longfellow's autograph. Somehow it would show up the venerable poet as a man who liked to bet on horse races, go to variety shows, and howl round nights. And of course the professor wasn't that sort of a man, and he couldn't make it come out any other way, and went nearly wild till he found the autograph was a forgery.

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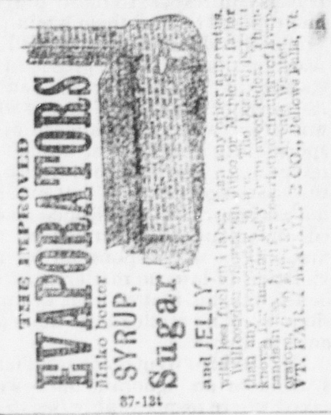

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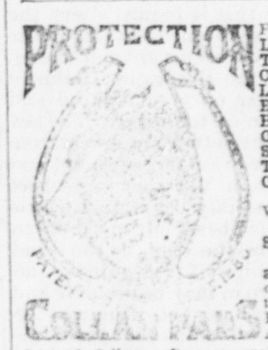

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Bellefonte Republican.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

EDWARD T. TUTEN.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every Wednesday at Bellefonte, Centre county Pennsylvania,

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

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If not paid for until expiration of year..... 3 00

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Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

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Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cents per line for each insertion.

Editorial notices in our columns, 25 cents per line for each insertion.

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All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

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THE LATEST NEWS.

Gossip About Guiteau.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Mr. Scoville and Colonel Reed, Guiteau's counsel, will be engaged all day upon the preparation of the law points which they will on Saturday present to the court for its rulings. Neither of these gentlemen appear at all sanguine of obtaining a verdict favorable to their client, yet both stoutly maintain not only that Guiteau was legally irresponsible of his act, but is at this moment insane, the man's own assertion to the contrary notwithstanding. Scoville was greatly disappointed at his failure to get before the jury yesterday the additional expert evidence with which he had expected to rebut the testimony of the government experts.

Counsel for the defense in the Guiteau case will present their law points to Judge Cox to-morrow morning, immediately after the opening of court. Davidge will then make the opening argument for the prosecution, which will probably occupy the entire day. Scoville will reply for the delense on Monday, and will be followed by Colonel Reed and Guiteau, who will be permitted to address the jury if he desires to do so. Judge Porter will make the closing argument to the jury. Scoville remarked this morning he did not think the arguments would consume more than four days. If this expectation is realized the case will probably go to the jury not later than Thursday next.

WASHINGTON, January 5.—Scoville and Reed to-night finished the preparation of prayers to be offered by defence to the court for instruction to the jury. There are fourteen. The main points raised are that the legal test of insanity is whether the act was done as the result of an insane delusion or committed under an influence or power which the accused could not resist by reason of his unsoundness of mind; that if accused would not have done the act but for such insane delusion he is not guilty of the crime charged against him; that if the jury have a reasonable doubt as to the insanity of the accused they should give him the benefit of the doubt; that the jury may take into account manifest action of feeling on the part of witnesses; that the jury have a right to consider suppression of evidence by the prosecution as raising a presumption that such evidence, if produced, would have been unfavorable to the prosecution; that if the jury believed the prisoner possessed of sound mind, but without malice in the commission of the act, they should render a verdict of manslauthter; that the jury should find a verdict of not guilty upon the accounts of the indictment representing the death of the president in the District of Columbia; and that a knowledge that his act was contrary to law would not make the accused liable to punishment if he did it under the insane delusion that it was commanded by the Deity.

The Arguments.

WASHINGTON, January 7.—The time of the court was occupied today in the presentation and argument of the legal instructions which the two sides want the judge to give to the jury. The presence of the jurors was not necessary and after the usual recess they took a carriage drive instead of returning to court. The argument of Mr. Scoville was not concluded when court adjourned for the day and will be continued on Monday.

Messrs. Reed and Scoville were early at their desks in consultation, but the government counsel were somewhat tardy in entering. The judge himself was late, and it was not until 10:15 that the monotonous "Oyez" of the crier announced the arrival of his honor. When the prisoner was conducted to the desk Mr. Reed stepped over to talk to him and an animated colloquy ensued, emphasized by the prisoner by blows of his fist upon the dock rail. The judge announced that he was ready to hear arguments as to prayers on the part of the prosecution and defense, and Mr. Davidge opened on the part of the prosecution. He recalled the fact that on Wednesday last he had submitted to the court four simple, brief prayers for instructions to the jury. The first of those prayers asked his honor to declare that test of responsibility in respect of human intelligence is the power to distinguish between right and wrong. The next prayer declared that if any human being, possessed of that degree of intelligence, commits a crime, he is responsible for it—in other words, that degree of intelligence makes him responsible for the control of his own moral nature, his passions, his emotions, his intellectual nature, his beliefs—whatever they may be. In the third prayer he asked his honor to define just what legal insanity is—to wit, that it is the product of a diseased mind, and in the last of these instructions he asked his honor to lay down for the guidance of the jury what is the law in respect of what is called delusion. In the present case the only irresistible impulse was the so-called inspiration. In this last prayer he asked his honor to say that, if the inspiration was the product of the man's depraved and wicked nature, it afforded no shadow of excuse; and that, to be an excuse, it must be the product of an insane delusion. In order to shut the door upon controversy in respect to those prayers, he proposed to read them again.

Mr. Davidge then proceeded to read the prayers of the prosecution, stating that the first prayer had for its purpose simply to find out what was in the way; the standard of responsibility in respect of human intelligence. The whole import of the second prayer was that any human being whose intelligence reached the standard described in the first prayer was responsible for the violation of law, no matter what his belief was, no matter what his passions were, no matter what his deference to duty was.

Mr. Davidge went on to say that if a child or an ignorant man were asked where responsibility began he would say that it began where the party had sense enough to know the difference between right and wrong. Think of the illustrious victim of this prisoner on the one hand and this assassin on the other. The law drew no line between a low degree of intelligence on the one hand and the highest on the other in respect of responsibility for crime. This prisoner had been portrayed as an imbecile until he went on the stand and tore himself into shreds and atoms. A man may be peculiar and partially insane, but if he rose to the point of intelligence which enabled him to know the difference between right and wrong, then he was responsible before the court for the wrong.

After considerable debate, principally between Mr. Davidge and the prisoner, Colonel Reed concluded his argument at a quarter past 2 o'clock with a peroration, in which figured a glowing allusion to the latitude of liberty and the far-reaching impartiality of the law under free institutions. It would be monstrous and shocking, he said, to the sense of justice of any man, that an accused person should be condemned to the gallows about whose insanity any reasonable man could have any question. Send a lunatic to the gallows in America! Whether he is a lunatic or not is a question to be decided by the jury. When they consider the evidence in the seclusion of the jury room they may say: Well, this man committed an awful crime, atrocious, indescribable, unparallelled in history. Yet we are not quite certain that he knew that he was doing wrong. Is it not the doctrine of humanity to give the man the benefit of that doubt and hesitation and for the court to say to the jury, if you have a reasonable doubt it is your duty to give the benefit of it to the accused?

Mr. Scoville rose to close the argument in support of the prayers offered by the defense, but first commented on the absence of the jury, which had availed itself of the privilege given by Judge Cox this morning, and had not returned to the court room after the recess. He said that he did not complain of it, but it was one of the incidents of the trial which he could not help noticing. The jury had heard the arguments of the prosecution and it was hardly fair to the defense.

A lively tilt between the opposing counsel followed this remark, but Mr. Scoville denied casting any reflections. It was only one of the accidents by which the defense suffered. He then went on to argue that the court should not take from the jury the right to pass upon the question whether the prisoner would have committed the act if he had been of sound mind.

Without concluding his argument the court, at 3 o'clock, adjourned till Monday.

Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 6.—Between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the Picker room of Seville Scofield's mills, Manayunk. It was thought at one time the main building, forty-five feet long and sixty feet wide, would be destroyed, but the firemen prevented it from getting anything but a scorching. The picker room, weaving room and finishing room were burned out. In the weaving room there were 50 looms. Loss $50,000, covered by insurance.

Paid the Penalty.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., January 3.—Martin Kenkowski was executed in the Hudson county jail shortly after 10 a. m., for the murder of Mina Muller in the woods near Guttenberg, in May last.

When Kenkowski awoke this morning he said to Keeper Liddell, "my last morning," got up and dressed. He partook of a light breakfast, and soon after the sheriff entered the cell of the doomed man and read his death warrant, after Kenkowski's arms were pinioned and the noose adjusted. Kenkowski declared he was innocent and asked for an hour more to live. The sheriff told him he had to die then, and after protesting quietly against the black cap and the pinioning, he submitted and walked quietly through the hall to the stairs where he stopped to say good-bye to Inspector Lange. Soon the the procession was heard coming down stairs and entered the corridor, headed by the sheriffs, who were followed by Rev. Mr. Maas, reciting the office for the dead.

Immediately after came Kenkowski, supported by his keeper, with the halter on his neck and a loose black cap on the back of his head, exclaiming in German, "No, no. I am innocent."

As he passed between the jury and the deputies he turned to the deputies, who were ranged on the left side of the corridor, and shook hands with three or four of them, saying "Good-bye." Arriving under the gallows he stood up bravely, and throwing back his head exclaimed in a loud firm voice: "In the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost, I am innocent of this thing. Father, forgive me and those who brought this disgrace upon the state of New Jersey."

The sheriff then pulled the cap over his face, and while the noose was being adjusted Kenkowski seemed about to fall, but instantly recovered his nerve and stood erect. At 10:16 o'clock the trigger was sprung and Kenkowski jerked about eight feet into the air, breaking his neck instantly. He made a single convulsive movement and all was over. His body was delivered to his spiritual adviser, Rev. Mr. Maas, who will have it interred in a corner of the Weehawken cemetery.

Martin Kenkowski was executed for the brutal murder of Mina Muller in the woods at Guttenberg, on the afternoon of May 3 last.

Irregularities Discovered.

WASHINGTON, January 6.—A member of the senate committee on appropriation says the investigation of the contingent fund expenditures has developed numerous irregularities, of the description of the one brought out yesterday in connection with the purchase of a sleigh and bells which was entered on the treasury books and records as the purchase of a wagon. He says that in numerous cases vouchers have been falsified so as to represent something entirely different from the article really purchased; that recklessness, if not worse, has been exhibited in the mode of paying out money, and that money paid out of one fund has been frequently charged to another. He says that examintion of irregularities of this character that have been discovered will consume considerable time yet, as the committee has determined to trace the responsibility in all these matters.

The Mail and the Small-pox.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 6.—The superintendent of the railway mail service has issued a circular to division superintendents in which he says: "In view of the prevalence of small-pox throughout the country at the present time you are instructed in every case where the report is made to you in regard to the matter, with the request that mail communication be suspended between the infected localities, and others, to take necessary action at once without mailing to consult this office, but report your action immediately to this service. This is necessary in order that the department shall not in any why be responsible in spreading any contagious disease."

Life in New Mexico.

CAMPAS SONORA, January 6.—Renegade Apaches attacked Galvillian mine on the 23d of December, killing an American supposed to be Newton Noble, a farmer, Sheriff San, Bernardino county, California, Charles Wonderling, superintendent of the mine, and two Mexicans. They also carried a little girl into captivity. There are many Americans prospecting in that part of the county and more murders are feared.

Cow boys are raiding cattle ranches in the vicinity of Tombstone.

Committee Days.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 6.—The house appropriation to-day designated Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays as regular meeting days; the ways and means, Tuesdays and Thursdays; commerce, Tuesday and Friday; District of Columbia, Monday and Tuesday. The latter committee decided to report favorably the bill to incorporate the Garfield memorial hospital.

A Horrible Story Confirmed.

LONDON, January 6.—Intelligence has been received which confirms the report from Cape Coast castle, received in November last, of the massacre of two hundred young girls by the order of the king of Ashantee. The girls were persous who had been purposely captured for the massacre in raids on neighboring tribes.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL NEWS

—Oh, the mud, the soft, black mud.

—Harry Green sells the best cigars to be obtained for the money.

—Oscar Wilde should come to Bellefonte to buy some of Sechler's groceries.

—"Look out for the locomotive," but look *in* Green's drug store for the best cigars in Bellefonte.

—Patti travels with thirty-three trunks. It may be superfluous to add that she does not perform in the ballet.—*Ex.*

—Among your resolutions for the new year a very appropriate one would be to buy your groceries at Sechler's store.

—There will be a large audience in Humes' Hall on Monday evening of next week to hear the humorist, Dr. J. Jay Villers, in his lecture, "Funny People we Meet."

—We have heretofore omitted to record that Mr. Charles Tripple has succeeded Mr. David Ballet as sub agent for Adams' Express Company in this place. The change occurred during the holidays.

—We believe that the 22d of February, Washington's Birthday, is the next legal holiday. So far as we are concerned, we are in favor of having about a dozen more legal holidays during the year.

—The fears which were entertained in regard to the scarcity of the ice crop have been dissipated, and now the ice houses are being filled with blocks of congealed water of crystal clearness and from four to five inches thick.

—We predict that the weather will moderate in a few days, and that the present cold wave is about the most severe that will be experienced this winter. All our previous predictions have been promptly verified.

—A young man named Weiland, who hails from Williamsport, was arrested Monday morning and lodged in the lock-up for robbing his uncle, Mr. Myers, who resides near Mann's axe finishing shop, of $15. He purchased some dry goods at Guggenheimer's store and a pair of boots of Powers & Son. When arrested over $5 was found on his person.

—This is a mule. He may look amiable, but he isn't. He differs from the condor of the Andes. The condor soars; the mule sours. That speck on the sky yonder is the man who attempted to climb to the mule's back by catching hold of his tail. When he come down he will tell you that the best way to mount a mule is to drop from the limb of a tree.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

—The farmers of Centre county propose holding an institute in Bellefonte, commencing January 17th, and ending on the 27th inst. Several lecturers will add to the interest of the sessions, imparting information of special value to agricultural workers. It impresses us that such an institute would prove interesting and useful in other counties. Why not hold one in Williamsport?—*Williamsport Bulletin.* The Institute to which our contemporary refers will be held at State College, not in Bellefonte.

—During the sessions of Teachers' Institute one of the instructors who talked on "Physiology" said that half of a mince pie might safely be eaten just before the eater retires to bed and he need not be afraid of seeing anything larger than a horseshoe in his dreams. This is true. But he should have added that it depends to some extent on the quality of groceries and meat used in the concoction of the pie. Sechler has exactly the right kind, not only for mince pie, but for every other nice edible, and those desiring groceries should purchase at his store.

—We have received from the publishers a bound number of the monthy part of the "Golden Days." This makes a handsome and attractive magazine for boys and girls. In our judgment this is a journal of well chosen literature, such as will meet the wants of all of the young folks and the hearty approbation of their parents. The contents seem to be selected in accordance with the taste and ideas of the young mind. The continued stories are bright and attractive, brimful of interest with nothing at all objectionable about them. We can safely recommend this magazine as the right kind, and one that will meet the wants of all. Price $3 per anum. Address, James Elverston, publisher, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE CONQUEROR.—Irvington, N. Y., May 2, 1880. H. H. Warner & Co.: Sirs—I have used your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure and I take pleasure in recommending it as the conqueror of all diseases of the kidneys, liver and urinary organs. Ira Stockman.

Martha Furnace Jottings.

Our good neighbors, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Williams, of Locust Mills, returned from a visit on Monday, the 19th of last month. That is not very remarkable, as people frequently return from visits. But at the time referred to the neighbors and friends took possession of the house and prepared a grand supper for their reception. They also presented them with a good supply of groceries and clothing and a purse of six dollars. Remembering also that Mr. Williams is in the 70th year of his age and much afflicted with rheumatism, they had his wood-house filled with wood ready cut for the stove.

The Sunday-school festival at this place on Saturday, the 31st of December, was a grand treat for the scholars. There was music by the choir and a very appropriate address by Mr. Osburn Whippo, of Port Matilda. The school and all that were in attendance were then taken to the basement, where awaited them long tables loaded to their utmost with all the good things imaginable. After partaking of the bounteous repast, all returned to the audience room, where the school was treated to candies, presents, apples and taffy.

One more donation. On Tuesday last John McDonald, one of our oldest citizens, received a donation of provisions and clothing, besides getting wood enough hauled and cut to do him until the close of winter. Mr. McD. has passed the 82d year of his age, but is still quite active and can do a fair day's work. TORRID.

[Communicated.]

Correction.

MR. EDITOR: "It is a remarkable fact" that your correspondent at Pine Grove did not know whereof he spoke in reflecting upon the parties at the dinner.

It is not true of those for whom his strictures were probably meant, that "some people did not attend church on account of roast goose at home."

And it is not true that others whom he probably included "did not attend church."

And also "it is a remarkable fact" that the bottom has fallen out of that brilliant little paragraph of his about the roast goose.

As I am sure you would not willingly do injustice to any one, be so kind as to publish the above in the interest of JUSTICE.

Meteorological.

Abstract of the Pennsylvania State College meteorological report for December:

Lowest temperature at 6 a. m., December 11, 16°.

Lowest temperature at noon, December 31, 26°.

Average temperature, 37°.

Highest barometer, December 11, 29.36.

Lowest barometer, December 30, 28.40.

Average barometer, 29.02.

Clear days, 7.

Stormy days, 11.

Rainfall for month, 4 17-100 inches.

Only about one inch of snow fell during the month.

Summary of rainfall for year 1881: First quarter, 10 72-100 inches; second quarter, 11 47-100 inches; third quarter, 4 29-100 inches; fourth quarter, 10 33-100 inches.

Total rainfall for the year, 36 81-100 inches.

—The following is going the rounds of our exchanges. If our readers will cut it out and put it in a convenient place for future reference it may prove of some use: For the year 1882 days and dates of important events, anniversaries and holidays will fall as follows: Epiphany, Friday, January 6; Septuagesima, Sunday, February 5; St. Valentine's day, Tuesday, February 14; Shrove Tuesday (Fastnacht), February 21; Ash Wednesday, February 22; Washington's Birthday, February 22; first Sunday in Lent, February 26; St. Patrick's day, Friday, March 17; Palm Sunday, April 2; Good Friday, April 7; Easter Sunday, April 9; Low Sunday, April 16; Rogation Sunday, May 14; Ascension day (Holy Thursday), May 18; Pentecost (Whit Sunday), May 28; Decoration Day, Tuesday, May 30; Trinity Sunday, June 4; Corpus Christi, Thursday, June 8; Independence day Tuesday, July 4; first Sunday in Advent, December 3; Christmas, Monday, December 25.

—Mrs. Smith gave a party. She invited her next door neighbor and all the prominent ladies in the church to which she belonged. She also invited Mrs. Simpkins, because that lady had entertained her in a similar manner some time before. The party was a success. Why? Because Mrs. Smith understands the art of entertaining. The refreshments were delicious. The newspapers said she hired a French cook especially for the occasion, but the truth is she prepared them all herself. Only she was particular that all the groceries which she used should come from Sechler's store. Let everybody buy groceries of Sechler.

—There was quite a large gathering of boys at the weekly entertainment of the Y. M. C. A., which took place last night.

—The workmen on the new Centre County Bank building continue to labor under the impression that the pavement is designated for their sole use and for no other purpose. Yesterday one of them monopolized the crossing as the most substantial foundaiton on which to break stones. Pedestrians had the privilege of receiving all the flying fragments of stone in their eyes or else cross to the other side.

—One of those delightful affairs, a musical convention, will be held in Milheim under the direction of Prof. J. H. Knezenknube, of Harrisburg, commencing last (Tuesday) evening, January 10, and ending with a grand concert on Saturday, January 14. Prof. Knezenknube's orchestra will accompany the music during the convention and concert.

—A class organized to study the history, geography and doctrines of the Bible, to meet in the rooms of the Y. M. C. A., on Sunday afternoons at 2.30 o'clock, is among the new features talked of in connection with the work of the society. Such a class would be attended by large numbers.

—Several ice houses about town are almost filled, including that of Mr. Mitch. Lieb, which will be grateful information for those who depend on the public ice houses for their water-cooling and butter-hardening product.

—Frequent reports of a gun in the vicinity of Lawrence Brown's coal yard, this morning, convinced us that James Murray was "popping away" at pigeons or some other birds of a similar kind.

—Persons interested in the Bible Normal Class should not neglect to attend the first meeting of the season in the Y. M. C. A. rooms this evening.

—If it were not mid-winter, the soft balmy air of this morning would have convinced us that spring was at hand.

—A protracted meeting is in progress in the Milesburg Baptist church.

A Dynamite Horror.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., January 1.—A Wampum, Pa., special says that this afternoon while several employes of the Pittsburgh, Youngstown and Chicago railroad were thawing some dynamite used in blasting, an explosion took place resulting in frightful havoc among the workmen standing near. Two of them, John Burns and Wilford Cunningham, were so badly injured that they will die. Clem Cunningham, Samuel Parker, William Wood, Frank Snargnot and A. Bisby are seriously hurt. The men ware sitting around their fire eating their dinner when the explosion took place. They had placed the cartriege on the fire to thaw.

Death Rattle Insurance.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 4.—Deputy Attorney General Gilbert to day filed a suggestion for a rule compelling the Prudential mutual insurance company of this city to show cause why its business should not be closed on the ground that it has violated the insurance laws, and its assets, after an examination of the books, by experts, are not sufficient to carry on the business. Judge Henderson set Friday as the time for arguing the case.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

ONE of the best magazines that reaches our table is the *Eclectic.* This magazine contains a choice variety of Foreign, literature, science and art. The selections in the January number are unusually interesting. The first article is "Naseby and Yorktown." "Our Astronomers Royal" is a highly instructive and interesting article. "Despair," a poetical selection, is a peculiarly startling dramatic monologue by Alfred Tennyson. The serial stories are very good. "Kith and Kin," by Jessie Fothugie, has been running for some time, and is full of interest. "Alive and yet Dead" has commenced in this number. Subscription to this magazine, $5 a year.

"OUR Little Ones" for January, 1882, has been received at this office. This little magazine starts on its second year of existence with this number. It contains all that the young mind could desire, being filled with many bright and beautiful pictures in which Santa Claus figures largely. The stories are quite facinating, and written by good authors, among the most interesting of which are "A Merry Christmas at Uncle George's," "The Naughty Baby in the Parlor," "Wide Awake Land," "What Santa Claus Brought Kitty," "The Scarlet Mittens," (poetry), "A Christmas Carol," "Scamps' Surprise," "The Circus," "Waiting for New Year Calls," &c. This is an excelent magazine for children, and those wishing to subscribe can do so by sending $1.50 to the Russell Pub. Co., 149 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE.

One greasing with Frazer Axle Grease will last two weeks, all others two to three days. Try it. It received first premium at the Centennial and Paris Exposition. 13-40-3m.

I AM CURED of Catarrh and Deafness, after giving Ely's Cream Balm a thorough trial. It has on several occasions relieved me of severe cold in the head. My aunt was troubled with deafness so that she could not hear at all in one ear. After using the balm a few times her hearing was restored. F. D Morse, Insurance Broker, Elizabeth, N. J. (See Advt.)

AN Old Lady writes us: "I am 65 years old and was feeble and nervous all the time, when I bought a bottle of Parker's Ginger Tonic. I have used little more than one bottle and feel as well as at 30." See other column. 2t4

PIANO.

For sale or to rent, a good second-hand upright Piano. Apply at this office. 217-1w

The New State Loan.

HARRISBURG, Pa., January 4.—Bids for the new ten-million-dollar state loan were opened to-day in the presence of the governor, secretary of the commonwealth, state treasurer and representatives of Drexell & Co., Townsend, Wheeler & Co. and Theo. Walton, all of whom had bid extensively. Of the loan Drexell & Co. get about $6,300,000 worth of thirty year bonds at four per cent. at an average premium of 1.07; Townsend, Wheeler & Co. will receive about $200,000 worth of the thirty-year loan at four per cent., and $825,000 at three and one-half per cent.; B. K. Jamison will be awarded $600,000 at three and one-half per cent.; Gilpin & Co. will receive $276,000 at three and one-half per cent., and James T. Young, $600,000 at 3½ per cent. About $5,000,000 of the long bonds brought 4 per cent. and an average premium of 1.07, and $15,000,000 of long bonds at 3½ per cent. and an average premium of 1.02½. One million dollars of short bonds were disposed of at 3½ per cent. and $1,500,000 at four per cent. On the aggregate about $20,000,000 were bid. Over $6,500,000 were withdrawn. The premiums amount to about $400,000, much larger than the sinking fund commissioners had anticipated. The awards were not made to-day, as considerable time will be required to determine who the successful bidders are.

Washington Notes.

WASHINGTON, January 4.—Mr Howe was at the postoffice department to-day and was introduced to the employes by Postmaster General James, who took advantage of the opportunity to bid them farewell personally. Owing to the fact that his commission did not reach the department before the close of business Mr. Howe was not sworn in.

The official reports in the Guiteau trial, including to-day's proceedings, makes 1,775 printed pages, and with the arguments the full report of the trial will make a volume of alone 2,000 pages. The cost to the government for this item alone will be $5,000.

The total net decrease of national debt for the year ending December 31, 1881, was $133,690,018,90.

Commissioner Raum's attention was to-day called to the published statement that in the event of Secretary Lincoln's retirement from the cabinet he (the commissioner) would probably succeed him as secretary of war. Raum replied: 'I have not had the slightest intimation that such was the intention of the president, and I do not suppose that such is his intention.'

Should be in Every Home.

Every one of our readers, whether living in village or country, will find it greatly to his interest to secure for 1882, the 41st Volume of the American Agriculturist, of most valuable and important information of a thoroughly practical and reliable character, with about a thousand instructive and pleasing original engravings. While most valuable to every cultivator of the soil, to Stock Raisers, Fruit Growers, etc., it is not merely a Farm and Garden Journal by any means, but is very useful to every house-keeper and instructive and entertaining to children and youth. Its constant, persistent exposures of humbugs and swindling schemes will save almost any one many times its cost. Now is the time to subscribe for Volume 41. Terms: $1.50 a year; four copies $5 (English or German edition); single number 15 cts. (One specimen copy 10 cts.) Address Orange Judd Co., 751 Broadway, New York.

Something New.

One of the leading features of New York city is the eagerness with which the people accept any decided improvement that may be introduced. The rush now in that city is for the new kind of Seidlitz Powders, which far excel the old kind, being as pleasant as lemonade. They are called Seidlitine Seidlitz Powders—put up in two neat wooden boxes and sold for five cents each. 2t4

INVIGORATING Food for the Brain and Nerves is what we need in these days of rush and worry. Parker's Ginger Tonic restores the vital energies and brings good health quicker than angthing you can use. *Tribune.* See adv. 2t4

Frank Blair has just opened another fine lot of solid silver ware, from the Gorham Co., which are put up in handsome satin cases. These goods, in connection with his stock of superior silver-plated ware, where the finest display of silver ware ever exhibited in town. As he is the agent for the Gorham Co., he sells at the factory retail prices. d-w-t-f.

MOTHERS DON'T KNOW—How many children are punished for being uncouth, willful and indifferent to instructions or rewards, simply because they are out of health! An intelligent lady said of a child of this kind: "Mothers should know that if they would give the little ones moderate doses of Hop Bitters for two or three weeks, the children would be all a parent could desire."

THE largest assortment of fall and winter suitings and overcoatings. Leave your orders now.
44tf MONTGOMERY & Co., Tailors.

Doctor bills are abominable and not needed in kidney and liver affections, as PERUNA and MANALIN will cure them.

A sure positive cure for costiveness, MANALIN.

For piles, constipation and a torpid liver, never fail to take MANALIN.

Never forget that biliousness and constipation are entirely curable with MANALIN.

Better Than Gold. A prominent minister of Cincinati was heard to say a few days since that Dr Bosanko's Pile Remedy was better than gold. It cured him of one of the most distressing cases of Piles. after the best physicians he could obtain failed.

Public Sale of Real Estate.

Will be sold at public auction, on the premises one-half mile east of Linden Hall, at the head of Cedar Creek, on

Friday, Jan. 27, '82,

Commencing at 1 o'clock p. m., the following described real estate, to wit:

A tract of land containing about TWENTY ACRES, more or less, having thereon a

Good Two-Story Brick House,

with "L," a Wood House, Wash House, Barn and all other necessary outbuildings. The land is in a good state of cultivation; a good stream of running water passes through the place. This property would make a pleasant home for any one who wishes to deal in stock or for a retired farmer. The sale will be positive and to the highest bidder.

TERMS—One-half down at time of sale, the balance to be secured by bond and mortgage, if desired. Reason for selling, too far from my business and where I live.

Its D. C. GINGERICH.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order issued out of the Orphan's Court of Centre county, the undersigned administrators of &c. of William Whippo, late of Half-moon twp., deceased, will expose to public sale, on the premises, on

THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, A. D. 1882,

at 1 o'clock of said day, the following described real estate of said decedent, to wit: Beginning at a hickory corner on the line of the property now owned by Henry Stevens, thence south forty-two and a half degrees, west twenty-eight and 2-10 perches to stones, thence along lands of Thomas Wilson's heirs north forty-two degrees west twenty-nine 9-10 perches to a chestnut, thence along line of lot of Jahu Miller north forty-two degrees east twenty-five 3-10 perches to a post, thence south forty-seven 1-2 degrees east twenty-nine 9-10 perches to the hickory, place of beginning, containing four acres and allowance, less one-half acre sold to Jahu Miller by said decedent in his lifetime. All cleared and under fence.

Terms of sale, cash.

JOHN WILSON.
50ts Administrator.

RESOLUTIONS adopted by the Board of Commissioners of Centre County, January 3, 1882:

Resolved, That the present Board of Commissioners be governed by the following rules and regulations, and for the information of the public it is ordered that they be published four successive weeks in each newspaper of the county:

1st, That the County Commissioners meet in their office in the Court House, in the Borough of Bellefonte, on the first and third Tuesdays of each month, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m.

2nd, All goods and material for the use of the county must be purchased by the Commissioners or by their order.

3d, All bills must be itemized when presented to the Board for payment.

4th, No orders to be drawn until the Board of Commissioners approve the bill.

5th, No goods or material of any kind for the use of the county to be purchased from any of the County Commissioners.

JOHN WOLF,
H. C. CAMPBELL, } Comm'rs.
A. J. GREIST,

W. MILES WALKER, Clerk. 214

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bellefonte Building and Loan Association will be held in the office of Messrs. Beaver & Gephart on the second Saturday of January (14th inst.) at 7:30 o'clock p.m.

2t1 GEO. L. POTTER, Sec'y.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Geo. Northammer, late of Rush twp., deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB GRIFFIN, Administrator.
Halfmoon, Centre Co., Pa. 1t6

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of D. H. Chandler, deceased.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Wills of Centre county, upon the estate of D. H. Chandler, deceased, late of Huston twp., all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment, and persons having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent to make them known to the undersigned without delay. JOHN ARDELL, Jr.
Bellefonte, Centre Co., Pa. 1t6

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—Mrs. Maria Whittaker vs. John B. Bitner. In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county. No. 194, January Term, 1881, Fi Fa No. 39, Aug. Term, 1881. The undersigned an auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Centre Co. to make distribution of the fund arising from the sale of the real estate of John B. Bitner, under the above named Fi Fa, No. 36, August Term, 1881, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Tuesday, the 17th day of January, 1882, at his office in the borough of Bellefonte, when and where all persons interested can attend and present their claims.

E. M. BLANCHARD,
1t3 Auditor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of Peter Schreck, late of College township, deceased, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

THOMAS DALE, Administrator.
Lemont, Centre Co., Pa. 1t6

FANCY SLIPPERS for the holidays at DOLL & MINGLE'S.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the matter of the account of Michael Runkle, adm'r. of Annie M. Runkle, deceased. The undersigned an auditor appointed to hear and pass upon the exceptions filed to said account and restate the same in accordance with his finding, will meet the parties interested at his office in Bellefonte, on Saturday, the 18th day of February, 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of his appointment. WM. C. HEINLE,
214 Auditor.

LUCRATIVE EMPLOYMENT for the winter in farming districts. Very large returns for comparatively little labor. For full particulars address immediately, ORANGE JUDD CO., 751 Broadway, New York. 214

AGENTS WANTED AT ONCE to sell the Life and Complete History of

THE TRIAL of GUITEAU

A sketch of his erratic career and Full History of the strange scenes and Startling Disclosures of his trial; the most costly and remarkable in the annals of crime. Well Illustrated. Will sell immediately. Agents outfit, 50c. Terms to agents liberal. Address, Hubbard Bros., Publishers, 723 Chestnut St., Phila. 214

Wanted Active and reliable men in every town to sell Farmers our Fossil Marl, a Natural Fertilizer. Big Commissions, complete outfit and full personal instructions by special salesmen. Apply at once with P. O. address and reference, John T. Roberts & Bro., Germantown, Phhila., Pa. 214

Diary Free for 1882, with improved interest table, calendar, etc. Sent to any address on receipt of two three-cent stamps. Address, Charles E. Hires, 48 N. Delaware Ave., Phila. 214

SOUTH Don't locate before seeing our James River Settlement. Illus. catalogue free. J. F. Mancha, Claremont, Surry county, Va. 214

Miscellaneous.

Rupture

Its Relief and Cure as Certain as day follows day by Dr. J. A. Sherman's Method.

With safety from the dangers of strangulation and without the injury trusses inflict. Those wishing proof should send 10 cents for his book, containing likenesses of bad cases before and after cure, also endorsements of professional gentlemen, ministers, merchants, farmers and others who have been cured. Trusses and Rupture, sooner or later, affect the nervous or mental as well as bringing on organic diseases, impotency, destroy energy and social desires, making the young old and the old useless. Offices, 251 Broadway, N. Y. 702 Walnut St., Phila. Days for consultation, each week—New York, Mondays, Tuesdays and Saturdays; Philadelphia, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, during December, after that every other week. 1t4

THE GREAT STATE TRIAL.

A complete and authentic record of the evidence, speeches, addresses and studied insane sayings of

Guiteau THE Assassin.

The Crime—Its Causes and consequences—Stalwartism as explained on the Witness Stand by Hon. James G. Blaine—Graphic Exciting Scenes in Court—Attempts upon the Assassin's Life—Sketches of Principal Characters engaged in this world-famous Criminal Trial—50,000,000 people await in anxiety the evidence in this the most remarkable Trial in American History.

AGENTS in every town. There are millions WANTED in it. Send 50 cents for outfit, and secure territory at once. Address,

UNION PUBLISHING CO.,
5044 Philadelphia, Pa.

MOLLER'S NORWEGIAN
COD-LIVER OIL
Cheapest
Best
MÖLLER'S COD-LIVER OIL
Superior to any. Highest medical authorities testify to its delicacy of taste and smell. For sale by Druggists.
W. H. Schieffelin & Co.
N.Y.

What Makes the Children Laugh? **Cat's Cradle!** The Handsomest Fine Art Juvenile Book, with 60 Colored Illustrations, 1 vol. Quarto, $2.00. ec. WORTHINGTON, 770 Broadway, N. Y. 1t4

ARTICS, Gum Boots, Sandals, etc., at DOLL & MINGLE'S, Brockerhoff row.

A BEAUTIFUL ORGAN, the "Mozart." New Style, No. 12099, 27 Stops, 10 full sets Golden Tongue Reeds, Solid Walnut Highly Polished Case. New and valuable improvements just added. Stool, Book, Music. Boxed and delivered on board cars here, price ONLY SIXTY DOLLARS, NET CASH. Satisfaction guaranteed in every particular or money refunded after one year's use. Every one sold sells another. It is a standing advertisement. Order at once. Nothing saved by correspondence. My new factory just completed, capacity 2,000 instruments every 26 days, very latest labor-saving wood-working machinery. Vast capital enables me to manufacture better goods for less money than ever. Address or call upon DANIEL F. BEATTY,
114 Washington, New Jersey.

STARTLING DISCOVERY!
LOST MANHOOD RESTORED.
A victim of youthful imprudence causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple self cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers, address J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham St., N. Y

ESTRAY NOTICE.—Came to the residence of the undersigned, at Nittany Hall, in Walker township, on or about September 1, 1881, a bull about two years old, red with roan mixed. Supposed to have a mark, but left ear torn by a dog. The owner is requested to claim property and pay charges, or it will be dealt with according to law.

1t3 H. C. SNAVELY.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Centre county to hear and pass upon the exceptions filed to the account of Wm. H. Harter, adm'r., *cum testamento annexo*, of Geo. Fowler, deceased and restate the account in accordance with his findings, will meet the parties interest for the purpose of his appointment at his office in the borough of Bellefonte, on Tuesday, January 10th, A. D. 1882, at 10 o'clock of said day, where all parties interested may attend. JNO. G. LOVE,
5013 Auditor.

CANCER REMOVED without knife. Apply to C. P. W. Fisher, Boalsburg, Centre Co., Pa. 1t12

LARGEST STOCK OF
BOOTS & SHOES
In the county. DOLL & MINGLE.

40 All French Chromo Cards, Hand Boquets, Mottoes, Birds, etc., Name on 10c. S. B. Hustead, Nassau, N. Y. 47t4

A Card.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, *free of charge*. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH INMAN, Station D, New York City. 14 1 26t

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the Orphans' Court of Centre county. In the matter of the estate of Frederick Knoffsinger, deceased, exceptions to the account of Susan Knoffsinger, administratrix of said decedent. The undersigned an auditor appointed by the court to pass upon the exceptions filed to said account, to restate the account and to make distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant to and among those legally entitled to receive the same, will meet the parties interested and will attend to the duties of his appointment on Friday, the 20th day of January, A. D. 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m.

1t3 S. D. RAY, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the Orphans' Court of Centre county. In the matter of the estate of John R. Taylor, deceased. The undersigned an auditor appointed by said court to make distribution of the balance due from John R. Taylor, administrator of Samuel Taylor, deceased, to and among those legally entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the borough of Bellefonte, on Thursday January 19, A. D. 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m. Parties interested will please attend. CLEMENT DALE,
1t3 Auditor.

Goldsmith Brothers.

FIRST SEMI-ANNUAL

Reduction

IN PRICES.

It always has been and always will be our motto, after the holidays to go through the entire stock of Heavy Winter Goods and mark them down, in order to facilitate a general cleaning out at the end of each season, thereby enabling us to start with an entire new and fresh stock of goods each succeeding season.

Special Announcement.

An extra discount of 10 per cent. will be given on all Ladies' Coats and Dolmans purchased within the next thirty days. Call early and make your selection.

GO where you will, all
Over the world, from its
Length to its breadth,
Downright, honest and
Square dealing was never done
More legitimately than right
In the Bee Hive Stores.
They ask just what they take,
Honestly telling the quality of goods
Before you buy, and would
Rather lose a sale than lie, or
Overcharge you, with a view of
Tumbling on the price.
Hardly is there an hour but
Everybody may plainly see the
Righteousness of our manner and
Style of dealing, by the crowds that flock in and out of our stores.

SEE THE BARGAINS WE ARE OFFERING!

This Month, October, 1881.

CASHMERES at 12½ and 15 cents per yard.

DOUBLE WIDTH BROCADED DRESS GOODS at 12½ cents per yard

The LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE Stock of All-wool FLANNEL SUITINGS in all the New Shades.

BROCADED DRESS GOODS at 8 Cents Per Yard.

The Largest Stock of CORSETS in the County.

Call and see the GIANT HIP, Warranted not to Break on the Hip.

A Beautiful Line of LADIES' COATS and DOLMANS, Black and Light Colored

Ladies, we will be glad if you don't buy any BONNETS and HATS until you see our Stock. We cannot begin to tell you of all the New and Tasteful HATS and TRIMMINGS we have.

There is not a Place in Centre County where you can do as well in SHOES as you can with us. We have THE LARGEST STOCK TO SELECT FROM YOU CAN DESIRE,

—AND—

WE GUARANTEE THAT YOU WILL SAVE MONEY

by Buying SHOES from us, and we have

THE CHEAPEST AS WELL AS THE BEST

THAT CAN BE FOUND.

If you buy our good SHOES we will warrant them to

GIVE YOU SATISFACTION,

and we mean it. We have ELKINS' BEST MAKES and they are THE BEST MADE.

THE BIGGEST AND BEST STOCK OF BOOTS OF ALL KINDS!

LIGHT, MEDIUM HEAVY, HEAVY,

In fact, any kind that a man wants, and in prices we defy competition.

SHIRTS OF ALL KINDS AND STYLES.

WHITE, FLANNEL and CASSIMER SHIRTS.

The FINEST BLUE FLANNEL SHIRTS in the County.

Our $1.00 White Shirt

WE GUARANTEE AS GOOD

As you pay $1.50 for elsewhere. If it is not so we will give you a shirt for nothing. We have sold stacks of them.

HATS OF ALL KINDS AND STYLES.

CLOTHING. You must come and see our stock when you need a suit. We guarantee to SAVE YOU from $1.00 to $3.00 in the price of a suit. *We have the LARGEST STOCK to select from in* THE COUNTY, AND MONEY IS SAVED FOR YOU, TO BUY FROM US. WE WONT MENTION prices, but come and see them and we guarantee you'll be glad to buy.

OVERCOATS AND ULSTERS!

—ABOUT—

FIFTY DIFFERENT STYLES TO SELECT FROM,

And bought from parties going out of business. We warrant them 15 per cent. lower than elsewhere.

REMEMBER We Buy for Four Stores

AND BUY IN

LARGE QUANTITIES,

And we can do better than small dealers. Come, and we warrant that you'll be glad you did come.

STRICTLY ONE PRICE.

LYON & CO.

Branches at Philipsburg, Pa., Houtzdale, Pa., and Reynoldsville, Pa.

13-41-3m

WHAT WE HAVE NOT GOT!

We have no Dress goods, all wool, and a yard wide, at 8 cents per yard.

We have no yard-wide Muslins at 2 cents per yard.

We have no Calicos at 2 cents per yard.

We have no hand-made Shoes, all warranted, at 75 cents per pair.

We have no First-Class, all wool suits for Men, at $2.50.

We have no trash of any kind that we are trying to gull the community with.

BUT WE HAVE GOT

A better grade of Dress Goods, at 15 cents and up, than can be bought at any other store in Bellefonte at same price.

We have at from 6 cents up a better value in Bleached and Unbleached Muslins than the same price will buy you elsewhere.

We have CARPETS that have two ounces more wool to the yard, at same prices that lower grades bring elsewhere.

We have the LARGEST STOCK of CARPETS, best assortment to select from that can be found in Centre county.

We have the best Three Dollar Child's Suits that the money can procure.

We have the best Five Dollar School Suits in Bellefonte for that price.

We have the best Ten Dollar Suits for Men sold anywhere.

We have the best work, trimmings, fits and appearance in our Clothing for the money procured in the county. All first-class Clothiers are selling the same make of Clothing. No slop-shop trash, thrown or pasted together, but regularly sewed, same as any Merchant Tailor would or could make them.

We have the very best hand-made BOOTS and SHOES that we can find, and warrant them. And our warrant means just what it expresses.

We have a reputation of 30 years' trading at stake to uphold all we advertise.

We have the interest of our Trade at stake, and always strive to keep our Customers well satisfied. This we accomplish by always giving the full value for what money they give us.

Call and convince your wavering mind.

S. & A. LOEB.

15-4f

Bellefonte Republican.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

EDWARD T. TUTEN.

SUMMARY OF THE NEWS.

Guiteau, the Incorrigible.

WASHINGTON, January 3.—In the criminal court this moring Guiteau made his opening speech,as follows: "I had a very happy New Year yesterday, and hope everybody else did: I had lots of visitors—high-toned,middle-toned and lower-toned; that takes them all in, I believe. They expressed their opinions freely, and none of them want me hung. They all, without dissent, expressed the opinion that I shall be acquitted.'

Lr. Gray took the stand, and Scoville resumed the cross-examination. Witness had not, in giving his opinion on the direct examination that the prisoner was sane, taken into account the evidence of the prisoner himself, but taking that element into consideration, his opinion would still be the same—that the prisoner is sane and was sane on the 2d of July.

Witness was asked if he was familiar with the case of Lieutenant Sanborn, who was killed by Wright, at Norfolk, Va., and replied:

'Yes, sir; I was sent by the president to make an examination and give an opinion on the case.'

'How much did you get for it?' shouted Guiteau. 'Your idea,doctor, that a man can't be insane unless his brain is diseased is rather frivolous; you don't agree with the Saviour; you ought to study upon spiritology, and then you would catch some new ideas.'

Counsel renewed the attack upon witness again and again and each time met with evasive or qualified replies. Finally Scoville, with some impatience, inquired: Can you tell me, Doctor, how many direct replies you have given me this morning?

Answer—I don't know that I have given you any; I propose to answer precisely in my own way, Mr. Scoville. I am under oath, and I propose to give all the information bearing upon the case in my possession, but I do not care to drag my personalities into it any more than possible.

The prisoner, meanwhile, had observed a marked decorum, at intervals gazing out of the window, but most of the time he appeared to be busily engaged in writing his autograph upon cards, which were handed up to him from the audience by attendants.

Scoville desired to put in evidence certain tabulated statements from annual reports of witness. From these it appeared that of fifty-four cases of homicide by insane people seven were by persons acting under the insane delusion of divine authority for their acts.

At the request of the district attorney witness described briefly these cases, and added, "Each case was one of marked insanity, independent of the homicidal act."

Recess.

After frequent interruptions by Guiteau Scoville announced that he had some new evidence to offer. The prosecution objected to this unless Mr. Scoville should file affidavits setting forth the witnesses he wished to subpœna, the facts expected to be proved by them and the reasons why they were not called before. Court then adjourned with the understanding that such an affidavit would be offered in the morning. As the audience was rising the prisoner broke out into a declaration of his willingness to let the case go to the jury now.

WASHINGTON, January 3.—Mr. Scoville, counsel for Guiteau, will submit, when the court opens tomorrow, an affidavit setting forth that a number of witnesses for the prosecution, whose names were on the list furnished to the defense, have not been put upon the stand; that he has reason to believe, or that at least a presumption exists, that the witnesses, since they were originally selected and summoned by the prosecution, have changed their minds in regard to the case, and that the district attorney has not put them on the stand because he knows that their testimony now would be favorable to the prisoner. Some of his own witnesses changed their views of the prisoner's mental condition after they were subpœnaed, and it is fair to presume that a similar change took place in the opinions of the witnesses whom the prosecution called but afterward decided not to examine. If so, their testimony may be favorable for the purpose of the defense, and they should be put upon the stand. In submitting this affidavit Mr. Scoville will move that all the witnesses on the list of the prosecution who have not been called by that side be now summoned for the defense and examined in behalf of the prisoner.

The Guiteau Jury.

WASHINGTON, January 3.—The opinion prevails that the Guiteau jury has practically come to a conclusion in the case. This opinion arises from the fact that each one of the twelve evinces an apparent desire to hear no more testimony on the subject, and their languid and careworn appearance indicates their desire to be free men again. They are kept constantly confined when not in the court room at the National hotel, their only recreation being an occasional omnibus ride about the city. They are denied access to newspapers, the public and friends and are kept constantly under the surveillance of a colored deputy marshal.

Scoville's Affidavit.

WASHINGTON, January 4.—This morning some delay was caused in the proceedings of court while Mr. Scoville was preparing an affidavit. Guiteau said: "This is a good time to make a speech, but I promised the marshal I would keep quiet today, so I will try and do so.

Having subscribed to the affidavit Mr. Scoville read it. It set forth that the affiant is sole counsel for the prisoner, and that the prisoner has been in such a state of mind that he has been unable to render any assistance or suggest the names of any witnesses, and that affiant has, since closing the case, learned the names of certain witnesses who can testify to materials facts for the defense. After giving the names of the witnesses and briefly stating what he expected to prove, Scoville moved he be allowed to introduce this new evidence. Judge Cox inquired if counsel desired to be heard upon the motion.

Colonel Corkhill—I hardly think anything need be said.

Mr. Scoville then amended his affidavit by inserting that Dr. McFarland would testify that in his opinion the prisoner is now insane.

After he had subscribed to the amended affidavit, Colonel Reed addressed the court in favor of the motion. He was aware the matter was entirely within the discretion of the court. It was not, however, without precedent, and that, too, in the United States court. He then cited a case where evidence was admitted even after the argument to the jury had begun. He felt assured that the American people would not begrudge the one extra day now asked for in behalf of this prisoner, in the name of justice and a fair trial. He then paid a glowing tribute to Mr. Scoville, who had defended this poor creature alone and unaided, without money and without encouragement from any source.

Mr. Davidge replied at some length,and denied that any precedent existed for reopening the case,simply to introduce accumulative evidence, particularly in this case.

Dr. McFarland said he believed it would be a scandal to admit the testimony of men so reckless as to form an opinion and be willing to swear to it merely from reading the newspapers.

Scoville replied at great length and detailed the hardships and difficulties under which the defense had labored in the preparation of their case. It was almost impossible to get witnesses to come here. The experts for the defense were compelled to be satisfied with one dollar and twenty-five cents per diem, the regular witness fee, while the experts for the government came here (it is supposed leaving grave trusts behind them) and remained for six weeks, and every one plainly indicated by their own evidence that they expected full pay for their services (and all know what that means).

Judge Cox said the counsel for the defense came here a stranger to the courts of the district and even to the prisoner himself, and found himself environed with difficulties from the outset. The most serious difficulty was that the odium attaching to the assassination made witnesses unwilling even to allow their names to be known to the defense. Appreciating all these difficulties which embarrassed the defense, he (Judge Cox) had felt disposed to offset them with equal latitude and more than ordinary facilities in the preparation of their case. Evidence of insanity could not be offered in surrebuttal. In his opinion proof of the insanity should be limited to evidence in chief of defence and rebutting evidence of the prosecution. He, therefore, must exclude the evidence of Dr. McFarland. The testimony, however, of those witnesses by which the defense expected to prove that the prisoner asserted upon the day of the assassination, and upon the second day after, the motive for his act, the court held, should be admitted as evidence in surrebuttal.

When Judge Cox finished his remarks upon Mr. Scoville's motion, Guiteau insisted on expressing his opinion, and broke out:

"That's a first class opinion, Judge, that's all I want to get before the jury; what I was at the time relative to the causes that impelled me upon the president; as for the rest I don't care a snap; I would not give fifty cents a bushel for this expert testimony; if I had money enough I could get fifty experts to swear that I am as crazy as a loon; that's just how much that kind of evidence is worth."

Just before 1 o'clock Scoville stated the defense had closed its case, and the prosecution presented the court its prayers for instruction.

Court adjourned until Saturday.

End of a Libel Suit.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., January 4.—Geo. F. Helms, city editor of the *Chronicle* was tried here to day on a charge of libel, brought by John M. Crossland. The alleged libel was based upon the publication of an article giving an account of Crossland's interfering with borough employes laying drain pipes on his property. Verdict, not guilty. Prosecutor to pay costs.

Meeting of the Western Iron Association.

PITTSBURG, Pa., January 4.—The Western iron association met in regular quarterly session here to day. The attendance was large and after a full and free interchange of views in regard to the trade, which was found in a healthy condition, it was unanimously decided to reaffirm the present card rate of $25.

President Arthur's Reception.

WASHINGTON, January 2.—The streets are filled with carriages going to the president's reception. It is estimated that the attendance will be unprecedented. Elaborate preparations are being made for the reception of the diplomatic corps and others this evening. All departments and places of business are closed.

The president's reception to-day though conducted quietly and with great solemnity in many of its features, in view of the recent national bereavement, is being very largely attended. The usual programme for the reception had been arranged. The proposition to decorate the White house with flags and bunting was disapproved by the president and dropped. The hall, however, was handsomely festooned with flags and flowers. The president received, standing in the blue room, whence the visitors passed through the green room and through the east room to the steps prepared for the exit at the window adjoining the north entrance. Mrs. Robeson and Mrs. Cameron, of the ladies who assisted the president in receiving, were the first to arrive. They were followed by Mrs. Logan who wore a full evening dress of satin en traine, with point lace and diamonds. Mrs. B'aine then followed, wearing a rich purple silk, with point lace and handsome diamond ornaments. Secretary Frelinghuysen was the first cabinet officer to arrive. He was accompanied by his wife and daughter, and was warmly received by the president. The attendance of the foreign representatives was very large, and their display of official costumes was very handsome. Many of them were accompanied by ladies These were presented to the president by Secretary Frelinghuysen, assisted by Private Secretary Brown. At fifteen minutes after eleven justices of the supreme court arrived, most of them accompanied by congressmen and ladies. At 11:30 the senators and representatives began to arrive.

Grant and Fitz Porter.

NEW YORK, January 2.—It is now known in the circles which are in close intimacy with General Grant that he has recently reached the conclusion that General Fitz John Porter is a greatly injured man, and that his conviction and dismissal from the army was an act of flagrant injustice. General Grant certainly has expressed these views freely to his intimate friends lately, without any attempt at concealment, and it is rumored that he either has addressed, or soon will address, a formal and earnest appeal to President Arthur for the prompt restoration of General Porter to his proper rank in the army. It is stated that General Grant has lately so far responded to General Porter's request as to make a patient and complete examination of the testimony and record of the late Porter court of inquiry and that he has been convinced, in spite of his long-cherished adverse convictions on the point, that General Porter was entirely guiltless and blameless as a soldier in Pope's campaign, and that the country owes to General Porter his prompt restoration to the army. Those who speak of General Grant's views and purpose on the subject say that he will manfully confess his error in Porter's case, and appeal to President Arthur to correct Grant's unintentional injustice to Porter when president. He says that, with the imperfect sources of information at the time and for years after the condemnation of Porter, and the high tide of public prejudice that prevailed against all who were even accused of perfidy in the army, it is not surprising that he was long misled as to the injustice of Porter's dismissal; but now, with the positions and strength of the armies perfectly understood, and all the facts subject to impartial scrutiny, he deems it his his duty as a soldier and a patriot to ask for the prompt restoration of General Porter to his rank as a faithful officer. It is believed that such a public testimonial from General Grant will settle the issue and give to Fitz John Porter the justice he has so long vainly sought from the government he loved and bravely defended.

An Immense Swindle.

HAVANA, January 3.—A telegram purporting to be forwarded from Madrid was printed in the Havana papers recently announcing that ticket No. 644,75 had drawn the capital prize of $500,000 in the national lottery. Subsequently the ticket was presented to the banking house of J. M. Borjes & Co., who telegraphed to their Madrid correspondents and received what appeared to be a reply confirming the published dispatch. They then negotiated the ticket and on the following day the payees returned them $211,000 against a cable transfer to Paris. The swindle was subsequently discovered and a large part of the money has been recovered here. It is believed that the money transferred to Paris has not yet been paid.

Baldwin will not Disgorge.

TRENTON, N. J. Jan. 3.—The answer of Oscar S. Baldwin, late cashier of the Mechanics Bank, to the application of the receiver for a permanent injunction restraining him from disposing of his property on the ground that he applied the bank's funds to his own use, was filed by his counsel in the United States court here to-day. Baldwin denies that any part of the bank's money was ever improperly diverted to his own use, and explains in detail how the several funds, which he is charged with transferring to his own use, came into his possession.

Attempt to Escape from Jail.

ST. LOUIS, January 3.—Advices from Graham, Texas, report that the three McDonald boys, the murderers of a man named Martin, at Belknap, made a desperate attempt to escape from jail yesterday, which resulted in their death and that of the deputy sheriff, besides seriously wounding several other people. About 10 o'clock in the morning the McDonald boys were led from their steel cage to the calaboose, and with Jim Boone and Jack Baldwin, two other prisoners, were given breakfast by two deputies. One deputy was testing the cage while it was empty and the other, David Melton, stood in the doorway of the wooden cell opening from the calaboose to the steel cage. He had a pistol in each hand keeping watch. Presently he put both revolvers in one hand to get a match from his pocket when the McDonalds sprang upon him suddenly and disarmed him. In the struggle Melton was shot in the hand. His cries brought Murfee, the other deputy, from the cage, but on entering the calaboose he was shot and instantly killed by the prisoners. The prisoners then made a hole through the floor to the room below and taking Melton with them, began their escape. A bloodhound watches the jail, but by detour they avoided him and took their flight in a southerly direction. By this time the whole city was excited; the citizens had gathered two hundred together and followed the fleeing prisoners. The latter placed their hostage Milton behind them and threatened to shoot him dead if they were fired upon. Thus did the murderers proceed some three hundred yards when finally one of the citizens deliberately took aim, and firing, mortally wounded one of the fugitives, who fell. Deputy Melton seized the opportunity, broke loose and ran. A general fusilade was now exchanged between the citizens and the escaping prisoners. The latter entrenched themselves in weeds and swamps and the battle raged for some time. After the shooting the three McDonalds were dead, Melton was shot three times, an old man named Wood was wounded in the thigh, and a waiter named Joe had a bone of his leg shattered. Baldwin and Boone took no part in the shooting, and were recaptured. Graham was the scene of terrible excitement during the terrible affray.

New York City Government.

NEW YORK, January 2.—The old board of alderman from which ten members retire, met at 11 o'clock and after finishing up their business adjourned sine die. At noon the the new board was called to order and organized by the election of the president with the cooperation of all but two of the republican members, neither of the democratic factions, Tammany county democracy or Irving hall or the republicans having a majority. Mayor Grace sent in his annual message in which he considers the financial condition of the city, showing that the net founded debt of the city, including the annexed district, amounted, December 31, 1881, to $98,302,854.18. The financial estimate for the support of the government for 1882 is $27,412,841.50,which will make the tax rate materially less than during any year for the past ten years. The mayor also reviewed various matters of interest to the city.

Railroad Statistics.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.—The report of the president and managers of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad and coal and iron companies for the fiscal year ending November 30th, 1881, gives the following figures: Gross earnings, both companies, $35,286,463.31; working expenses, not including rentals and interest, $25,234, 574.75; net earnings, $10,051,888.56; rentals of leased lines, $336,353,979; interest, $6,505,082.63; sinking fund, $961,000; loss, $777,743.86, which is a decrease of $1,269,350.31, as compared with the previous year. The report says the revenue statement and balance sheets furnished by the receivers show apparent credit balances for business for 1881 of $183,256.14; whereas if several items from the balance sheets had been written off as in the opinion of your board and as is customary with other railway corporations of the same class they should have been, and charged against revenue, an actual debt balance of $2,007,628.38 would have been shown.

Two Brothers Shot.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—Isaac Willroy, aged 29, was shot in the head and instantly killed this morning and his brother Philip, aged 27, was shot in the abdomen and badly wounded in a pool room on west Thirteenth street by Samuel Thomas, an ex-convict, who fled but was subsequently arrested by the police. All the parties were colored and of bad character. The shooting was the result of a quarrel, and Thomas claims it was done in self-defense. Philip Willroy it is thought will recover.

Collateral Inheritance Tax.

PHILADELPHIA, January 3.—At a meeting of the revenue commission recently held in this city State Treasurer Butler called the attention of his colleagues to the importance of the collateral inheritance tax and its comparatively large returns. The total amount collected in this city during the past year was $451,233.30. The city receives 5 per cent. of this money and the commonwealth gets the rest

A REMARKABLE STATEMENT.

The Unusual Experience of a Prominent Man Made Public.

The following article from the *Democrat and Chronicle*, of Rochester, N. Y., is of so striking a nature, and emanates from so reliable a source, that it is herewith republished entire. In addition to the valuable matter it contains, it will be found exceedingly interesting:

To the Editor of the Democrat and Chronicle:

SIR:—My motives for the publication of the most unusual statements which follow are, first, gratitude for the fact that I have been saved from a most horrible death, and, secondly, a desire to warn all who read this statement against some of the most deceptive influences by which they have ever been surrounded. It is a fact that to-day thousands of people are within a foot of the grave and they do not know it. To tell how I was caught away from just this position and to warn others against nearing it are my objects in this communication.

On the first day of June, 1881, I lay at my residence in this city surrounded by my friends and waiting for death. Heaven only knows the agony I then endured, for words can never describe it. And yet, if a few years previous any one had told me I was to be brought so low, and by so terrible a disease, I should have scoffed at the idea. I had always been uncommonly strong and healthy, had weighed over 200 pounds and hardly knew, in my own experience, what pain or sickness were. Very many people who will read this statement realize at times that they are unusually tired and cannot account for it. They feel dull and indefinite pains in various parts of the body and do not understand it. Or they are exceedingly hungry one day and entirely without appetite the next. This was just the way I felt when the relentless malady which had fastened itself upon me first began. Still I thought it was nothing; that probably I had taken a cold which would soon pass away. Shortly after this I noticed a dull, and at times a neuralgic pain in my head, but as it would come one day and be gone the next, I paid but little attention to it. However, my stomach was out of order and my food often failed to digest, causing at times a great inconvenience. Yet I had no idea, even as a physician, that a monstrous disease was becoming fixed upon me. Candidly, I thought I was suffering from malaria, and so doctored myself accordingly. But I got no better. I next noticed a peculiar color and odor about the fluids I was passing—also that there were large quantities one day and very little the next, and that a persistent froth and scum appeared upon the surface, and a sediment settled in the bottom. And yet I did not realize my danger, for, indeed, seeing these symptoms continually, I finally became accustomed to them, and my suspicion was wholly disarmed by the fact that I had no pain in the affected organs or in their vicinity. Why I should have been so blind I cannot understand.

There is a terrible future for all physical neglect, and impending danger usually brings a person to his senses, even though it may then be too late. I realized, at last, my critical condition, and aroused myself to overcome it. And, oh! how hard I tried! I consulted the best medical skill in the land. I visited all the prominent mineral springs in America and traveled from Maine to California. Still I grew worse. No two physicians agreed as to my malady. One said I was troubled with spinal irritation; another, nervous prostration; another, malaria; another, dyspepsia; another, general debility; another, congestion of the base of the brain; and so on through a long list of common diseases, the symptoms of all of which I really had. In this way several years passed, during all of which time I was steadily growing worse. My condition had really become pitiable. The slight symptoms I at first experienced were developed into terrible and constant disorders—the little twigs of pain had grown to oaks of agony. My weight had been reduced from 207 to 130 pounds. My life was a torture to myself and friends. I could retain no food upon my stomach, and lived wholly by injections. I was a living mass of pain. My pulse was uncontrollable. In my agony I frequently fell upon the floor, convulsively clutched the carpet, and prayed for death. Morphine had little or no effect in deadening the pain. For six days and nights I had the death-premonitory hiccoughs constantly. My urine was filled with tube casts and albumen. I was struggling with Bright's Disease of the Kidneys in its last stages.

While suffering thus I received a call from my pastor, the Rev. Dr. Foote, rector of St. Paul's church, of this city. I felt that it was our last interview, but in the course of conversation he mentioned a remedy of which I had heard much but never used. Dr. Foote detailed to me the many remarkable cures which had come under his observation, by means of this remedy, and urged me to try it. As a practicing physician and a graduate of the schools, I cherished the prejudice both natural and common with all regular practitioners, and derided the idea of any medicine outside the regular channels being the least beneficial. So solicitous, however, was Dr. Foote, that I finally promised I would waive my prejudice and try the remedy so highly recommended. I began its use on the first day of June, and took it according to directions. At first it sickened me; but this I thought was a good sign for one in my debilitated condition. I continued to take it; the sickening sensation departed and I was able to retain food upon my stomach. In a few days I noticed a decided change for the better, as also did my wife and friends. My hiccoughs ceased, and I experienced less pain than formerly. I was so rejoiced at this improved condition that, upon what I had believed but a few days before was my dying bed, I vowed, in the presence of my family and friends, should I recover I would both publicly and privately make known this remedy for the good of humanity. I also determined that I would give a course of lectures in the Corinthian Academy of Music of this city, stating in full the symptoms and almost hopelessness of my disease and the remarkable means by which I have been saved. My improvement was constant from that time, and in less than three months I had gained 26 punds in flesh, became entirely free from pain, and I believe I owe my life and present condition wholly to Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, the remedy which I used.

Since my recovery I have thoroughly re-investigated the subject of kidney difficulties and Bright's disease, and the truths developed are astounding. I therefore state, deliberately, and as a physician, that I believe *more than one-half the deaths which occur in America are caused by Bright's Disease of the Kidneys.* This may sound like a rash statement, but I am prepared to fully verify it. Bright's Disease has no distinctive symptoms of its own, (indeed it often develops without any pain whatever in the kidneys or their vicinity), but has the symptoms of nearly every other known complaint. Hundreds of people die daily, whose burials are authorized by a physician's certificate of "Heart Disease," "Apoplexy," "Paralysis," "Spinal Complaint," "Rheumatism," "Pneumonia," and other common complaints, when in reality it was Bright's Disease of the Kidneys. Few physicians, and fewer people, realize the extent of this disease or its dangerous and insidious nature. It steals into the system like a thief, manifests its presence by the commonest symptoms, and fastens itself upon the constitution before the victim is aware. It is nearly as hereditary as consumption, quite as common and fully as fatal. Entire families, inheriting it from their ancestors, have died, and yet none of the number knew or realized the mysterious power which was removing them. Instead of common symptoms it often shows none whatever, but brings death suddenly, and as such is usually supposed to be heart disease. As one who has suffered, and knows by bitter experience what he says, I implore every one who reads these words not to neglect the slightest symptoms of kidney difficulty. Certain agony and possible death will be the sure result of such neglect, and no one can afford to hazard such chances.

I am aware that such an unqualified statement as this, coming from me, known as I am throughout the entire land as a practitioner and lecturer, will arouse the surprise and possible animosity of the medical profession and astonish all with whom I am acquainted, but I make the foregoing statements, based upon facts which I am prepared to produce and truths which I can substantiate to the letter. The welfare of those who may possibly be sufferers such as I was, is an ample inducement for me to take the step I have, and if I can successfully warn others from the dangerous path in which I once walked, I am willing to endure all professional and personal consequences. J. B. HENION, M. D.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 30, 1881.

Farmers in making up their list of newspapers for 1882 should not omit the *Practical Farmer*. It is a large 16-page weekly agricultural journal, devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, Stock, Poultry, and kindred subjects, and the family circle. Each department is carefully edited, and conveys valuable information in a plain and practical manner. It has an able corps of correspondents who combine practice and theory. In a word it is what its name suggests, a practical paper It contains fuller market reports than any other agricultural paper, which makes it of peculiar value to the farmer. At its price—$1.50 per year in advance—it is by far the cheapest agricultural paper in the country. Liberal cash terms given to life canvassers. Address *Practical Farmer*, N. E. Cor. Thirteenth and Market Sts., Philadelphia.

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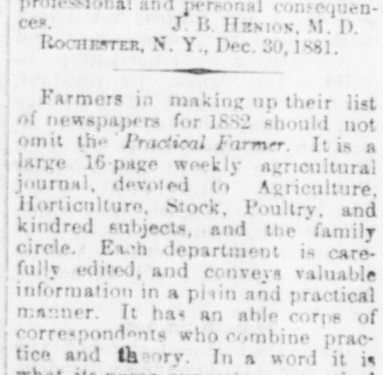

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In Hosts of Families

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is as much regarded as a household necessity as sugar or coffee. The reason of this is that years of experience have proved it to be perfectly reliable reliable in those cases of emergency where a prompt and convenient remedy is demanded. Constipation, liver complaint, dyspepsia, indigestion, and other troubles are overcome by it.

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GOOD HAND-MADE

BOOTS AND SHOES,

At prices generally paid for common Eastern trash. DOLL & MINGLE.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE DAY IS GIVEN in the REPUBLICAN

Local Small Talk.

—The weather is quite cold.

—The prospect for an ice crop is becoming better,

—Williamsport and Lock Haven had a high-water boom last week.

—Jack Frost's first place of attack on a cold morning seems to be the proboscis.

—Successful revival meetings are now being held in the M. E. church of this place.

—Baird's Minstrels—an excellent troupe—is expected in Bellefonte in the near future.

—Cold enough to freeze all sentiment out of the most enthusiastic fellows this morning.

—"Hon. S. H. Yocum, of Bellefonte," registered at the St. Cloud Hotel, Philadelphia, on Monday.

—What do you think of the new year, so far. It looks, at this tender age, as though it was going to be a big one.

—They say there is fine skating some places in this vicinity, and many persons indulged in the amusement Thursday.

—Beware of the ice, boys, or you'll make work for the coroner. Three-inch ice is safe but two-inch isn't, especially on deep bodies of water.

—A special car containing Superintendent S. S. Blair and Mr. Reed arrived in town Thursday, the ostensible object being merely a visit of inspection.

—An effort is being made to secure Adelina Patti in Williamsport, but she demands $7,000 or $8,000, which is beyond the capacity of the Lumber City.

—Mr. Brooks, the gentleman who sells milk for six cents a quart, commenced operations last Monday and now visits his customers every morning. We learn that his patronage is rapidly increasing.

—The Society of Dunkards have recently gained several converts in Curtin township. John Daly, a youthful lawyer, uniting with them, and relinquishing his chosen profession to qualify himself for membership.

—Judging by the way in which the young folks of this borough talk, our town will soon be almost entirely depopulated of the younger portion of its inhabitants. They all hint at the idea of spending the remainder of the season out of town.

—Beck, the barber, has withdrawn from the glass company. He says he didn't want to do business with such a disreputable set of men. It is thought that this announcement will drive Billy Jones to suicide and Whippo into exile.

—Samuel J. Musser, of Versailles, Missouri, and William Musser, of Orangeville, Illinois, are visiting their friends and acquaintances of this county. We trust their sojourn will be an enjoyable one, and that they will return to their western homes still more favorably impressed with Centre county's greatness.

—The people of Curtin township are congratulating themselves over the completion of a new school house which is the finest frame building for that purpose in the county. It is a credit to the abilities of A. S. Tipton, the contractor. School was held in the building for the first time on Monday, a Bible of the Revised Edition being installed as teacher. Our friends in Curtin township will understand this allusion.

—Just as the American people had begun to congratulate themselves on the flattering prsopects for cheap beer, in consequence of a well of that liquid having been discovered up in the oil region, along comes a Dutchman with the announcement that his beer vault has been bored into, "py tam!" Of course this settles the cheap beer question, for the present, and blasts the expectations af 15,000,000 guzzlers. John Anderson is not among the mourners.

—The course of lectures for the benefit of the agricultural classes, to be delivered at the State College, will begin on Tuesday, the 17th instant. Table board can be had at the hotel or elsewhere in the village at $3 per week, and a few may, by early application, find admission to the College boarding club at their standard rate of $2 per week. Rooms in the College will be supplied, so far as practicable, to those desiring them, at a net charge of $3 for each room—this sum paying for rent, fuel, and use of such furuiture as is furnished to students rooming in the building, viz: bedstead, mattress, table, washstand and chairs. The occupants of the room will provide other articles, such as lights, bedclothing, towels, &c. Persons in attendance will have the opportunity of attending various exercises in the College and thus acquainting themselves with the character of the instruction given.

About a Former Citizen.

The following in regard to a former well-know citizen of this place appeared in a recent issue of the Philadelphia *Press*. It is in the form of a dispatch from Bradford, Pa:

During the past eighteen days John Smith was imprisoned in the Berks County Prison on a charge of drunkenness and vagrancy. He turns out to be somebody else, an executor of an estate worth about $90,000. He gave his name as John Smith, but his real name is James Welsh, of Bellefonte. He belongs to an excellent family, is fifty nine years of age, and until about ten years ago was addicted to the excessive use of stimulants. Remaining sober and steady, he became the trusted friend of some of the wealthiest people of Centre County. Accordingly, along with Messrs. H. McLanahan and Isaac P. Wunderly, he was made an executor of Daniel Welsh, of Clinton County, Pa., who was a very large land owner. Some time ago W. S. Lincoln, land agent at Washington, D. C., wrote to Warden Brossman, inquiring for James Welsh, alias John Smith, stating that he had some important papers in charge which it was necessary for James Welsh to execute. It is clear now that Mr. Welsh would gladly have been released, but for the fear of Mr. Lincoln that his vagrant habits renewed within the last year would lead him where he might not soon again be traced. W. S. Lincoln, the land agent, visited Reading this week, stopping at the Keystone, and after giving sufficient references, among them Hon. Samuel J. Randall and Hon. Roscoe Conkling, he stated his business and was permitted to interview the prisoner.

F. Pierce Hummel, notary public, was sent for to take the acknowledgment of James Welsh, executor of a deed for two tracts of land, containing ninety thousand and one hundred thousand acres of land respectively, in and about Webster County, West Virginia. The land was sold at fifty cents an acre, aggregating $95,000, to Thomas T. Tasker, Sr., and Albert E. Schiefflen, of Philadelphia. These tracts are said to contain excellent farm land and to be in a section that will soon be developed by the introduction of railroad facilities. After the deed had been duly executed by James Welsh, the costs due the county were paid by Mr. Lincoln and sumicient money given to Welsh to meet present necessities. Mr. Welsh was released yesterday morning and left for Philadelphia immediately after his release. The few facts brought to light here were gleaned with considerable difficulty. The assumption of an alias by a drunken man when arrested, his uncommunicative conduct in jail, the reticence of W. S. Lincoln, Esq., the vast amount involved, the confidence vested in the executor, James Welsh, becoming operative only in the alias John Smith, make this a strange case, and James Welsh a peculiar man, the romance of whose full career is still wrapt in mystery.

Gen. Beaver Talks of Our Future.

The first anniversary of the bi-centennial association of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania was celebrated on Saturday evening last in Philadelphia. A number of appropriate addresses were delivered and the occasion was one of great interest. Gen. Beaver was present as the orator of the evening, and gave an interesting review of the growth of the country from the time of Penn's landing. "I take it," said the General, "that we in this bi-centennial year, upon the eve which we gather to celebrate the coming of the man rather than the beginning of his government under the royal charter. We frame it and hang it up in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth. We lithograph it. We regard it with feelings of curiosity because of its antiquity, but we need to claim but little under it. Penn himself soon discovered that his charter, royal though it was, required something else to enable him to establish in equity the government which he wished to found in peace. What of the future? What do you see in it as it stretches out before you to-night? What do you say of it? What will you have it? It will be just what you make it. You cannot have the source of power higher than our fathers made it. You cannot increase its flow or its volume. You can keep the fountain pure, and just as you purify it and keep it pure, so will the stream which issues from it be wholesome and beneficent, and a future of glory and grandeur be assured to our great and grand Commonwealth."

—The events of the holiday week caused us to omit several small items of news, among the most important of which was the arrival of another little son at the residence of J. W. Gephart, Esq. If our memory serves us correctly, the little stranger put in appearance on the Saturday before Christmas.

The Nicolls—Lyon Wedding.

The matrimonial event of the season occurred last Wednesday. It was the marriage of Mr. W. J. Nicolls to Miss Clara V. Lyon, both of this place. The bride and groom are so well known to the residents of this community that it is unnecessary to allude to them at length. The groom has been for several months the trusted and efficient general manager of Messrs. Berwind, White & Co., in their extensive mining operations at Snow Shoe. The bride is a daughter of our well known and popular townsman, Mr. S. S. Lyon, and is a pleasant and talented young lady.

There were about fifty guests present to witness the interesting event, the company being confined to the near relatives of the bride and groom. Jasper Nicolls, brother of the groom acted as best man, and Miss Mary Lyon, sister of the bride, made a lovely bridesmaid. Rev. George Penepacker, of the M. E. church, officiated and the ceremony concluded with the benediction by Rev. John Hewitt, rector of the Episcopal church. After the ceremony the large company adjourned to the dining room where a splendid collation was partaken of with infinite relish

The 8:30 p. m. train conveyed the happy couple on their wedding trip, which will be quite extended. They go direct to Reading, Pa., where they will visit an uncle of the groom, who is interested in high official capacity with several leading railroad corporations. Thence they go to Charleston, S. C., Jacksonville and St. Augustine, Fla., New Orleans, Louisiana, and Galveston, Texas. Their future home will be in the latter city, where Mr. Nicolls will continue to pursue his profession of civil engineer in the employ of Berwind, White & Co., and as that wealthy company contemplate extensive businessenterprizes in that State in the near future Mr. Nicolls' well-known business capacity will elevate him to high rank and influence.

Whistling in the Mines.

Annually, and sometimes oftener, for years, New York and Philadelphia newspapers publish a lengthy rigmarole concerning the superstition of coal miners. The superstition which forms the basis of most of this stuff is that of whistling in the mines. The writer will first state that when visitors are about to descend a shaft or slope they are warned not to whistle for fear of frightening away the "good spirits." How the average miner grins when he reads such rot. A lot of incidents all of which go to show what frightful accidents have been caused by whistling in the mines are strung together and afford edification to people who know as little about mines and miners as the latter about the moon. A writer in a Philadelphia paper in discanting lately upon this particular superstition says: "On the 2d of December, 1882, Morgan Powell, a mine boss, imagined he heard a man whistling in the shaft. Investigation proved that no one had been whistling at all He was told by the miners he had a bad omen and some trouble would befall him. That night as he was leaving the store of Captain Williamson at Summit Hill, between Lansford and Mauch Chunk, he was shot dead by Mollie Maguire assassins, who were afterwards captured by Detective McParlan and hanged at Mauch Chunk. The miners think it was the "whistle of the fatal bullet he heard that morning." An old acquaintance of Powell, a man who worked by his side in the mines, was shown the above and asked what he thought of it. He laughed and said that Powell, instead of entertaining any such superstition, was in the habit of enjoying himself by whistling whilst working in the mine; that he could always tell when he was coming towards the breast, through gangways, by his whistling, which was his regular habit as he walked rapidly on with lamp in his hat and kettle in his hand. Miners are as free from superstition as any other class and much more so than a good many.—*Altoona Tribune.*

—Mr. James Jones, of Kane, McKean county, aged 65 years, says that he has during his life in that part of Pennsylvania shot and killed over 3500 deer and 325 bears. If he began when 15 years of age he has killed an average of six deer each month since then. How is that for successful hunting?

—Oscar Wilde, the high priest of the London æsthetes, arrived in New York on Tuesday. He is 26 years old six feet four inches in height, straight as an arrow and with broad shoulders and long arms. His eyes are deep blue and his hair is dark brown in color, flowing over his shoulders in long waves.

—The meetings in the M. E. church are producing much interest in religious affairs:

Our Visitor.

He walked into the office this morning with wrath flashing in his eye. He was large and tall and inquired for the fighting editor.

We replied that the person whom he sought would be in quite soon; that we kept him around constantly for the benefit of patrons of his class; that we, individually, were not much on a fight, as we could never tackle more than ten men at one time. We emphasized our action by calmly lifting a heavy arm chair with one hand, and shoving it towards him with the request that he should be seated.

"To make it more convenient for you in your scrimage with the fighting editor," we remarked, "and that none of the pieces may be lost, we will remove the furniture from the room." With that, we lifted a hugh book-case, weighing about a ton, and carried it into the next room. The rest of the furniture, consisting of three tables and a half dozen chairs, we carried out at one trip.

While doing this we fancied that our visitor moved uneasily in his chair. When we returned we perceived that his look of wrath had changed to one of amazement and fear. Rising hastily from his chair and remarking that he had no time to wait, he departed at such a rapid rate that we did not have time to express our regrets, although our fighting editor is getting fearfully out of practice because of the scarcity of callers who desire to see him.

Young America.

The disposition among the youthful population of Centre county to have sport on all occasions and to draw out all the fun there is in a subject of any nature was illustrated on Tuesday evening when a young married couple departed on their honeymoon tour. Not desiring to attract the attention of those who assemble at the depot, they determined to go to Milesburg to take the train. But Young America heard of their intention and preceded them to that place. They were received with a loud, enthusiastic burst of music. But it was not that kind which delights the ear and entrances the auricular nerves. Horns, tinware of various description, bones and such tuneful articles made up the majority of instruments in this hastily improvised orchestra. The happy couple are supposed to delight in music, as the bride is a prominent disciple of the Muses, but not appreciating the effort made on this occasion nor the manner of rendering the selection, they hastily and gracefully retired from the scene, and resolved to board the train at this place, which resolution was easily and successfully accomplished.

—There is an average nightly attendance of about forty at the reading room connected with the Boys' Branch of the Y. M. C. A. They remain in the room until about 8.15 o'clock, when they are instructed to leave the room and go to their homes. A record is kept of all who attend and parents may at any time learn whether their sons have been there by calling on the Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., and consulting the records which are in his charge.

—One of the pleasantest places of resort which Bellefonte affords is the Men's Reading Room recently opened by the Y. M. C. A. Through the generosity of the ladies the room is neatly carpeted and presents a warm, home-like appearance. The reading matter embraces dailies, weeklies and monthlies, and is first-class in every respect. Evenings spent here are not thrown away, and everybody is welcome, free of charge.

—The Bellefonte Glass Works are once again in successful operation, work having been resumed last Friday and continued without interruption. The force of workmen is complete and the indications are that the enterprise will be successful. The interesting work of blowing glass takes place, we believe, in the afternoon, and during the past few days many persons have visited the establishment to witness the spectacle.

—The practice of gentlemen calling on the ladies on New Year's days is said to be going out of fashion. There were baskets at Mr. William H. Vanderbilt's and Mrs. A. T. Stewart's residences in New York and a fancy vase stood in the vestibule of Mrs Astor's residence, indicating that cards but not callers would be received.

—There were 63,849 boxes of oranges shipped from Jacksonville in December. As there are at least 160 oranges in a box, there was an orange apiece for more than ten million people. This would give about 700 oranges to Bellefonte.

—The foundation for a new residence has recently been laid on a vacant lot on Curtin street, west of Allegheny. It is intended for the occupancy of Mrs. Natt and her daughter.

Water.

Water is so common that few persons think of it as the most important factor in the building up and civilization of the world. But water was also God's builder of the world, as we see it. The rocks were mud and sand made by water and laid down by it, one kind on top of another. Coal, made of plants, was covered up by water, so that the rotten plants were kept there and changed to coal. Veins of lead, copper, gold, silver, crystals, were cracks in therocks, filled with water that had these precious things dissolved in it And water as ice (glaciers), ground-up rocks into earth, in which plants can grow, the sea and streams helping to do the work. Water builds plants; and animals, too. Three-quarters of what they are made of is water. When you pay twenty cents for a peck of potatoes you are really paying fifteen of the cents for the water that is in the potatoes. A boy who weighs eighty pounds, if perfectly dried up, would weigh only 20 pounds. And there can be no potatoes or boy without water. It must dissolve things to make them into new things; and it carries them where they may be wanted to make the new things. It softens food, and then as watery blood carries the food to every part of the body to make new flesh and bones, that we may grow and have strength. It carries the plant's food up into the plant. Water carries man and goods into boats, and, as steam, drives his cars. It makes the wheels go in the factories. It is a great worker, and we could not get along without it. And it makes much of the beauty in the world.

Pennsylvania's Bi-Centennial.

The years has been entered upon which marks the 200th anniversary of the founding of this commonwealth by the famous William Penn. A just appreciation of the event requires that an epoch of so much importance shall be properly celebrated. Accordingly a committee of twenty-five prominent citizens of the State, appointed by the Bi-Centennial Association of Pennsylvania, which met at the Guarantee Trust Building, Philadelphia, on Tuesday, November 21, 1881, prepared a form of celebration which will occupy about a week, and will begin October 22, 1882, and end on the 27th of the same month. Gen. James A. Beaver was one of the committee. The expenses of the celebration, which will be of an exceedingly interesting character, will be met by the citizens of Philadelphia aided by private contributions from persons in all parts of the State. The exercises will take place in Philadelphia.

School Director.

The commendable modesty of Mr John Moore, one of the school directors of this borough, prompted him to send us the following communication in regard to an article which recently appeared in the NEWS, which we print in this issue:

MR. EDITOR: In your late article on the public schools the impression is given that other members of the board are negligent of their duty, and that I am the only one that takes an interest in the welfare of the school.

That is a mistake. I am certain that all the members of the board, since I have been in it, have taken a lively interest in the prosperity of the school. More than half the board attended the closing exercises. As to what you refer to in regard to the ventilation and comfort of the school rooms, (we are glad to know our efforts are being appreciated), it is the work of the whole committee on that branch—Messrs. Pontius, Williams and myself. Respectfully,

J. W. MOORE.

—At a regular meeting of the Logan Hose Company, on Tuesday night, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—H. D. Yerger.
Vice President—Thos. Shaughensy.
Treasurer—Joe Gross.
Secretary—William Hillibish.
Chief—John D. Sourbeck.
1st Assistant—John Dawson.
2d Assistant—Henry Haupt.
3d Assistant—Ed. Shrom.
Plugmen—M. Shields and William Knapp.

—That celebrated troupe of minstrels, Baird's New Orleans, is traveling in this direction from the west and will exhibit in Bellefonte some time during the early part of February. This organization has been in Bellefonte before and the lovers of minstrelsy hereabout will be glad to hear that it is shortly to return.

—There are two letters in the Bellefonte postoffice, which, because of misdirection, cannot be given to those for whom they are intended. One bears the inscription. "To the Delaware A. L. Exp. Co., Bellefonte, Pa." The other is labeled, "James Davis, Parker township, Centre Co., Pa."

—The cornice now being placed on the Centre County Bank building is decidedly pretty, and serves to remind us of how much prettier a Mansard roof would have been had such a superstructure been erected.

Hardware, &c.

HARDWARE!

J. A. MAMES HARRIS & CO.,

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REAPER SECTIONS AND REPAIRS,

And all kinds of Farming Tools,

RAKES FORKS SCYTHES CRADLES, SPROUT'S HAY FORKS,

ROPE BLOCKS, ETC., ETC.,

As well as all kinds of HARDWARE, to meet all demands in this line. 25

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Furst's Building.) High street,-Bellefonte

Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—(Philadelphia and Erie Division.)—On and after Monday, Dec. 19, 1881:

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia		11	50 p m
" " Harrisb'g		4	25 a m
" " Williamsport		8	40 a m
" " Jersey Shore		9	09 a m
" " Lock Haven		9	40 a m
" " Renovo		11	05 a m
" arr at Erie		7	45 p m
NIAGARA EXP. leaves Philadelphia		8	00 a m
" " Harrisburg		12	15 p m
" arr. at Williamsport		3	25 p m
" " Lock Haven		4	20 p m
" " Renovo		5	45 p m
" " Kane		10	05 p m
Passengers by this train arrive in Bellefonte at		5	35 p m
FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia		11	20 a m
" " Harrisburg		3	05 p m
" " Williamsport		7	10 p m
" arr at Lock Haven		8	10 p m

EASTWARD.

LOCK HAVEN EXP. leaves L. H.		7	30 a m
" " Williamsport			05 a m
arr at Harrisburg		12	35 p m
" Philadelphia		5	15 p m
ADY EXP. leaves Kane		6	00 a m
" " Renovo		10	05 a m
" " Lock Haven		11	15 a m
" " Williamsport		12	15 p m
" arr at Harrisburg		3	30 p m
" " Philadelphia		7	05 p m
ERIE MAIL leaves Erie		11	35 a m
" " Renovo		9	00 p m
" " Lock Haven		10	10 p m
" " Williamsport		11	30 p m
" arr at Harrisburg		3	00 a m
" " Philadelphia		7	00 a m
FAST LINE leaves Williamsport		12	15 a m
" arr at Harrisburg		3	15 a m
" " Philadelphia		7	00 a m

Erie Mail and Fast Line West and Pacific Express East make close connections at Northumberland with L. & B. R.R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Niagara Express West and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R.R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R.R.; at Corry with R. P. & W. R. R.; at Emporium with B., N. Y. & P. R.R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R.R.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Exp. West, Day Express East. Sleeping cars on all night trains

ROBT. NEILSON, Gen'l Supt.

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R.—Time Table in effect on and after March 26, 1880.

Leaves Snow Shoe 5.26 a. m., arrives in Bellefonte 7.24 a. m.

Leaves Bellefonte 9.12 a. m., arrives at Snow Shoe 11.25 a. m.

Leaves Snow Shoe 2.30 p. m., arrives Bellefonte 4.30 p. m.

Leaves Bellefonte 5.45 p. m., arrives Snow Shoe 7.25 p. m.

A.B., General Sup't

Bellefonte Republican.

EDWARD T. TUTEN, - - Editor.

Terms, $2.00 per annum in Advance

Local Department.

—Ministerial donations are in order.

—This year has fifty-three Sundays.

—The *Watchman* omitted to print it 1882.

—Bellefonte should have an elegant Opera House.

—The skating on the planing mill basin is reported fine.

—Hurry in your ice crop. It is disappearing rapidly.

—The signs are now propitious for another spell of soft weather.

—Brooks, the new milk-man, has more customers than he can attend to.

—Centre County Pomona Grange will meet in Centre Hall on the 17th instant.

—James Isaam died in Richmond county, Ky., last Sunday, at the age of 102 years.

—The prohibitionists will hold their State convention at Harrisburg on the 19th instant.

—Everybody says that the weather is cold and we are almost convinced of it by this time.

—At this time of the year almost anybody can catch a cold. The trouble is to let go of it.

—The dry goods merchants of Williamsport close their stores at six o'clock in the evening.

—The school boys are glad that the best skating of the year occurred during the week of vacation.

—All things considered, we believe that last night was the coldest yet experienced this winter.

—A few "flittings" have been observed on the streets recently. Cold weather for that operation.

—Small-pox is increasing in several parts of the country. There are fifteen cases of it in Buffalo, N. Y.

—The new year renders a vast amount of literature almost useless; for instance, all the almanacs of last year.

—The present bonded debt of Tioga county is only $3,000, and it is expected that this will be paid before the first of June.

—It is pleasant work these mornings to get out of a warm bed at five o'clock to make fire in the kitchen stove. Don't it?

—Once upon a time there was a skating rink in Bellefonte. Let's have another. Some of the young folks are sighing for it.

—The M. E. church has recently received several accessions to its membership, a result of the revival meeting now in progress.

—Affairs are becoming more active about the car works and the workmen who have been idle for a few days have again resumed work.

—The wicked retail dealers of Pittsburg are accused of adulterating oysters with thickened water and some times lime to increase their bulk.

—A visit to the glass works Thursday afternoon showed us that a large amount of glass has been manufactured and is stored in the building.

—Boys who graduate from the street corners generally turn out bad, filling jails, penitentiaries and poor houses, and furnishing candidates for the gallows.

—The Y. M. C. A., of this place, announce a course of entertainments, the first of which will be given on the evening of January 16, by Dr J. Joy Villers, a humorist of Brooklyn, N. Y.

—Capt. F. J. Burrows, of Williamsport, is mentioned as the candidate for postmaster of that city to succeed Mr. Robert Hawley. The latter gentleman has held the position for many years.

—Dr. Gray, superintendent of the Utica Lunatic Asylum, whose testimony on the Guiteau trial, has proved so important and valuable, is a cousin of our legal friend S. Durbin Gray, Esq.

—We recently recorded an accident which occurred to Mrs. Wharton M. Cole, of Three Runs, Clearfield Co. She was accidently shot in the left breast by her husband, but is now recovering. We are pained to learn that since that event Mr. Wharton has been kicked on the forehead by a horse and seriously injured.

—Some difficulty exists in regard to the auditing of the county statement and we understand that the auditors—Messrs. John S. Proudfoot, C. P. Hewes and Pierce Musser—are required to go over their work again. A few bills have been submitted for their inspection which are altogether too enormous for them to digest with ease.

Institutes.

The following communication from a teacher in the public schools of this county is pertinent at this time, and we hope that those who have the management of institute sessions will give it the attention it deserves:

While our institute has been what we may term a success, we must agree with the writer in a recent issue upon the same subject that the work was not as practical as it might have been. The subjects dwelt upon by the instructors—or at least a greater part of them—were applicable to teachers as students only, and not applicable to the pupils of our common country schools. The instructions given at our institutes, by men who are instructors in colleges, graded schools of the cities, &c., are and have been applicable and practical to the pupils of said schools, and not as a general rule for our district schools.

What we want is practical work from our instructors—something teachers can put in practice in the school room—not a long conglommeration of Mental and Moral Science, Physical Geography, Natural Science, &c., but a little more of the "How to teach" this or that branch most successfully. We want work by the pupils of the schools; also the free exchange of thought by the teachers, the knowledge deduced from their experience in the school room, &c. We have been pupils, and I must say very attentive pupils at institute, instead of active workers, as all should be. The talks have been long and tiresome, instead of short, rich and spicy, interspersed as they should be by a variety of interesting and useful subjects. But they have, in a monotonous manner, exhausted one subject and yet *not* satisfied, they dive again to the bottom for *pearl* in the way of a *long* repetition of what they have already given us.

While attending a very successful teachers' institute in this State, we noticed, among the most interesting features, the well-drilled choir, composed of all the teachers present, and under the leadership of an excellent and accomplished vocalist. A first-class cornet band was present during every session and music was furnished every half hour. There were active debates upon topics pertaining to the school rooms. Six little girls were present, from the age of six to nine, who drew the maps of the different states, in the short space of from four to five minutes; locating the principal towns and rivers; giving area, population, occupation of the people, &c. Specimens of penmanship and drawing by the pupils of the district schools were exhibited.

What we want and need is practical hints and talks upon the subjects taught in our schools, and more especially the *primary* branches.

* * * * * *

Several years ago we paid a very competent instructor at our county institutes who, in the course of his remarks on Arithmetic insisted upon teachers having their pupils learn thoroughly *every* subject in the said branch as they go along. This winter we paid a *subject* to tell us to skip all long rules, duodecimals, compound proportions and numerous other subjects while going through the first time. If the teachers of Centre county were all "greenies" or a hundred years behind the age, they perhaps would submit to such stuff. To try to make us believe a *fact* is not a *fact*, but just the opposite, is in fact too much of a fact for us. X.

Obituary.

Mrs. Elenore Miller, wife of Mr. William Miller, who died Thursday morning at her home near Reynolds' mill, was about 60 years of age. She was born at Wrightsville, York county Pa., in the year 1822. Her maiden name was Filby. When only 12 years of age she was adopted by a gentleman named Engle, with whom she resided until her marriage to Mr. Miller. There are several children surviving to mourn her loss, among whom are two sons—John and Charley—residing in Pittsburg; a son and daughter residing at Altoona—the son being employed on the Pennsylvania Railroad; a son living at Tyrone and a daugher at Pennsylvania Furnace. Mrs. George Murray, a sister of the deceased, resides at Maytown, Lancaster Co., Pa., and a brother, Mr. Christ. Filby, lives in the same county. The funeral took place on Saturday last at 2 o'clock p. m. [Lancaster county papers please copy.]

—The unexpected advent of cold weather so severe as that of Wednesday and Thursday last should make the thoughtful more considerate about the pressing needs of his unfortunate neighbor than during the warmer weather which preceded and followed it. Remember the poor are always around you, and many a want could be supplied from your abundance without causing any inconvenience.

An Imaginative Granger.

Many of our full-fledged granger friends departed yesterday for Williamsport to take part in the conversation on hay seed and barley juice at the Park Hotel in that city to day.

The above item appeared in a late issue of the NEWS, and seems to have offended a certain individual who makes public his grievance in the columns of the *Watchman* over the signature of "Granger." He wants to know if the paragraph is intended as an insult to Worthy Master Rhone, who, he says, was "the full fledged granger who took the train." While we do not consider the matter scarcely worth mentioning, yet we will try and gratify his request by answering his question. When the item was penned the writer, who meant no offense to any one, did not imagine that it would come under the eye of a Granger of so squeamish a nature as to vote it an insult. No one but a ninny (we use the word in a mild form) would have so interpreted it, which leads us to the belief that "Granger's" object is to reflect discredit on the NEWS rather than protect the Worthy Master from insult. We are of the opinion that had Mr. Rhone known of "Granger's" intention to establish himself as his protector he would have promptly advised him to attend to his own business. No paper in the county has greater respect for Mr. Rhone than the NEWS, and has never had occasion to belittle him or the honorable position he holds, and we sincerely hope that this friendly state of affairs will continue to exist. As to "Granger," he is evidently the victim of a wild imagination, a subtle power that has distorted stronger minds than his, and we dismiss him and the subject with the hope that he will not again be subjected to such a severe mental disturbance.

Icy Pavements.

The Good Book says that "the wicked shall stand on slippery places," but we hope that this does not mean that all who stand on slippery places are wicked. We are inclined to think, however, that the emphasis is meant to be placed on the word *stand*. If so we are all right, because it is much easier for us to *fall* than to *stand* on slippery places. The falling part was particularly easy last night. What, with a glare of glass beneath our feet, and the sleds of the children rattling on the pavement behind us, we felt more like sliding off on our ear than any other proceeding. There is nothing under heaven so well calculated to take the conceit out of a man as to stand in the centre of an unbroken glare of ice which stretches away an indefinite distance in all directions and to feel that his feet are slowly but surely going from under him and that his noble form will soon be prostrated on its glassy surface. Peo- who pay taxes can walk in the street as well as on the pavement, and a majority of them took advantage of that privilege last night, but the usual number of daring pedestrians remained on the pavements and received bruised heads and broken noses for their pains.

—It is a fact to be regretted that Bellefonte and Lock Haven are both without a suitable hall where public entertainments can be suitably given. As a consequence, Bellefonte has had, for years, a surfeit of mediocre entertainments, while all traveling troupes of first-class ability pass it by. It is the same with Lock Haven. It is dangerous to the reputation of talented actors to attempt their art in in such cramped, dingy halls as the two places offer them. Williamsport and Danville have fine opera houses and are visited by every troupe of public merit. Who will invest capital in an elegant opera house with a seating capacity of about 1200, upholstered chairs, large stage, fine scenery, &c. If this is done first-class troupes will be attracted hither and about one-half the people of the surrounding towns, including Lock Haven, will come on excursion trains to each entertainment, and the venture will be found a paying investment. Some facts which have recently come to our knowledge convince us of the truth of this statement.

—An exchange says that it is now the settled rule for every lady to have her age indicated on her hat brim. Every inch of the brim represents three years. A ten-inch brim means that the lady is thirty years old, a twenty-inch brim shows that she is sixty, and so on.

—An employe of the nail works met with a peculiar accident on Wednesday. A piece of slate fell from the roof striking him on the arm with such force as to cut through the flesh to the bone, inflicting a very painful wound.

—The Sunday-school at Valentines' forge is in a highly prosperous condition. Every Sunday a large delegation of teachers from Bellefonte go to the school, making the exercises very interesting by their presence

Get Vaccinated.

During last summer small-pox raged to a considerable extent in several of the large cities of this commonwealth. It was surprising that it should prevail in such hot, dry weather and fears were apprehended that it would increase with the advent of cold weather, as the latter is much more favorable for its ravages. Cold weather, however, delayed its coming unsually long. But now it is here and with it come rumors of the rapid increase of the dread disease. We have heard that there are several cases in Tyrone and some at points even closer than that. A man named Hiram Patterson, of Unionville, is reported down with the disease, and there is said to be several cases in the village of Howard. But whether these rumors are true or not, it certainly behooves all people, especially those who travel, to get vaccinated. Bellefonte, on account of its salubrious climate, will probably be the last place visited by the disease; but our safety may be our danger, for our pleasant and healthful town attracts a large and miscellaneous traveling population hither, who may bring with them germs of the disease. Let our doctors then prepare to vaccinate, and let all who travel and mingle much with strangers bare their arms and submit to th e prick of the vaccinating instrument.

Company B, N. G.

Some of the active members of Company B, N. G., of this place, perceiving the lack of interest taken in the affairs and general improvement of the company by a majority of its members, are anxious to adopt a system which shall awaken a more universal interest. The most feasible plan seems to be to institute a system of fines as a penalty for remaining away on regular drill nights, taking it from the regular pay of each member. This plan, or some other equally effective, will be adopted very soon. There is no reason why Company B should not be superior to any of the companies of the 5th regiment. It is made up of splendid material; it has a strong personal influence at home to aid it in taking any rank, and it is well officered. But the fact is evident from the report we hear of other companies that the interest taken in the affairs of Company B, by its members, is on the wane. Look to your laurels, Company B.

—The treacherous condition of the sidewalk caused a South-warder to give a wonderful exhibition of his nimbleness while coming down High street Saturday forenoon. He began to dance and gesticulate while crossing Spring street; when he reached the opposite side he was on all fours, and four seconds later was holding down a pile of rubbish in the cellar of the new bank building. Parties who witnessed the performance state that they never saw so much animation crowded into so short a space of time.

—Miss Laura Keller, of Lock Haven, a gifted elocutionist as well as a popular lady socially, will give an elocutionary entertainment in Clearfield on Monday evening, January 16 and will entertain a Philipsburg audience on the following evening, January 17. Both entertainments will be for the benefit of the posts of the Grand Army of the Republic in the respective places.

—Henry Meyer, of Miles township, died on Wednesday, Dec. 28, 1881, at his residence three miles east of Rebersburg, at the advanced age of 86 years, 3 months and 26 days. He was a son of Col. Henry Meyer, who moved into Brush valley in the year 1797, young Henry being then only three years of age.

—The receiver for the Lycoming Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Muncy, has laid an assessment of twenty per cent. upon the notes given by policy holders of said company. The assessment, it is stated, will be sufficient to pay off the indebtedness of the compano and close up the concern.

—Some of the machinery for the nail works is being taken from the cars preparatory to conveying it to its final destination. The ponderous iron wheels look as if they may weigh a few pounds, and the slow manner in which they were handled tended to confirm appearances.

—Our sanctum was enlivened and illuminated yesterday by the presence of two distinguished young lady callers. One wore a charming blue hood and the other an equally charming red one. Come again, fair friends.

—The Lock Haven *Journal* says that it is reported that most of the workmen at Mann's axe factory struck on Friday forenoon for higher wages.

—The fifth annual meeting of the Pennsylvania State Temperance Union will be held in Harrisburg on Wednesday, January 18, 1882.

Juror and Trial List for January Term.

The following is a list of grand and traverse jurors drawn for January term of court, commencing Monday, January 23, 1882:

GRAND JURORS.

Philip Haines, Gregg	Elias Fetterolf, Gregg
W H Smith, Penn	M Zimmerman, Burns'd
Ezra Fisher, Union	T G Dunkle, Philipsb'g
Walter Meek, Ferguson	Jas Toben, Snow Shoe
Jno Regan, Snow Shoe	Wm Ishler, Benner
S P Bechdol, Liberty	Jno Mersinger, Potter
J J Gentzel, Penn	T W Way, Halfmoon
Robt Gilliland, S Shoe	E H Carr, Milesburg
J M Wagner, Boggs	Jas Swab, Potter
Jno Mullen, Potter	J H Wetzel, Spring
Robt Loyd, Philips'bg	C Zimmerman, Boggs
T D Taylor, College	Geo Stine, Patton

TRAVERSE JURORS—1ST WEEK.

R H Foster, Bellefonte	A Williams, Huston
G Alexander, Uni'ville	Sol Ettinger, Haines
Christ Derr, Bellefonte	Jas Watson, Snow Shoe
N H Stover, Howard	Wm Morris, Boggs
S G Dorn, Philipsburg	Jno McCully, Marion
Frank McCoy, Boggs	W P Lucas, Howard
J W Deitrick, Walker	M Bower, Haines
P H Stover, Penn	Wm McClelland, Bel'ft
B Carl, jr, Ferguson	P S Lingle, Liberty
Dan'l Daup, Potter	Wm Harnish, Walker
J Greninger, Miles	J H Long, Curtin
Jno F Harter, Millh'm	G R P Gray, Halfmoon
Thos Yearick, Harris	D C Poorman, Boggs
H F Bitner, Gregg	Cornell's Hazel, Benner
Wm Hess, Philipsburg	M M Musser, Haines
J W Packer, Curtin	Sam'l Neese, Penn
J E Miller, Bellefonte	Herman Miller, Spring
Wm Martz, Harris	S M Swartz, Potter
S M Houser, College	Andrew Stover, Penn
Jas Antis, Howard	J C Sample, Ferguson
Rud Krider, Ferguson	Adam Fye, "
A M Kipta, Potter	John Baine, Penn
I Lamburn, Halfmoon	Dan'l Ayers, Philipsb'g
Harry Hoover, Union	Wm Armstrong, Potter

TRAVERSE JURORS—2D WEEK.

Wm Lytle, College	Wm Miller, Taylor
Josiah Holter, Boggs	G M Keister, Haines
W E Cassidy, Ferguson	Sam'l Hoover, Taylor
Perry Condo, Marion	John Lutz, Benner
D M Burlew, Liberty	Sim Batcheller, Rush
Wm Rook, Philipsburg	Jonathan Wolf, Miles
Sam'l Decker, Walker	Wilson Irwin, Union
B F Shaffer, "	John Curry, Boggs
P G Meek, Bellefonte	Sherman Lyons, Spring
Wm Boak, Liberty	Isaac Haupt, Bellefonte
D McManigal, Taylor	Jac Eisenhuth, Milh'm
W E Irwin, Philipsb'g	Jno H Breon, "
Ed Beckwith, Taylor	R S Kinkade, Philipsb'g
Sam'l Stine, Howard	D Fess, Haines
Jos Brown, sr, Huston	G R Baker, College
Wm Homan, jr, Gregg	W B Eckley, Benner
G W Hoover, Philpsb'g	R E Munson, Philipsb'g
Chas Snyder, Ferguson	Jas Haines, "

Following is the list of cases for trial at the first week of court, beginning on the 23d instant:

FIRST WEEK.

B W Shipley, Hastings	vs.	A T Leathers, Alexander & Bower
S J Bing, Hastings	"	A T Leathers, Alexander & Bower
W L Allen	"	Job W Packer, Blanchard.
J P Gephart, Beaver & Gephart	"	Houseal & Teller, Alexander & Bower
Frederick Kurtz, Fortney	"	W K Alexander, Alexander & Bower
T T Runkle, Hastings	"	William Gettig, Fortney & Heinle
Thomas R Hayes	"	Petrsol Lytle, Hastings
Daniel Rishel, Spangler	"	Levi Hostetter, Fortney
T M Willey, Beaver & Gephart	"	W V Lippencott et al Love
Webner Butler, Hastings	"	Michael Confer, Beaver & Gephart
J L Spangler, Spangler	"	D J Meyers, Alexander & Bower

The Weather in 1881.

The following brief resume of the weather of the year just passed may be interesting to some of our readers: The year 1881 began with intense cold, and the summer was marked by intense heat and a long drouth. On January 1 the thermoneter stood at 12°. The excessively warm weather continued into September. In the year there have been 223 clear days, 71 rainy days, 38 partly clear days, and 14 cloudy days without rain or snow. It has snowed on 12 days, and both rained and snowed on 7 days. There was thunder on 13 days, and on 8 of the days marked clear there were very brief showers or snow squalls.

—When a man first makes up his mind to sponge his readings, he has taken his first step in the miser's path, and having lost the greater part of his self-respect, he soon receives the disrespect of his neighbor from whom he borrows his reading. It makes no difference how well a man likes you, he don't enjoy having you dropping in every day to read his paper before he has even had opportunity to glance at the head lines.

—There are evidently many more "cranks" in Washington City than are mentioned in the newspapers. We consider all those people who rush so eagerly into the court room to hear the Guiteau trial among the number; and those who visit the assassin in his cell and by many other demonstrations make him more prominent and notorious, are the worst kind of "cranks."

—The citizens of Altoona are so alarmed at the increase of small-pox that the physicians of that city are authorized to vaccinate all persons free of charge who are unable to pay for it. This should be the case in Bellefonte, as it is the best way to prevent the disease.

—Mr. W. E. Burchfield, formerly register of this county, contemplates engaging in the grocery business, and will begin operations in the large and commodious store room in the new Centre County Bank building. The location is unexcelled.

—Mrs. Morrison, wife of John H. Morrison, Esq., of Spring street, had a heavy fall in the garden back of the house on Tuesday of last week, from the effects of which she has since been confined to her bed. We regret to hear of her misfortune.

—The Y. M. C. A. have leased Humes' Hall, in which to hold their entertainmenis this winter. Announcements of the entertainments to follow Dr. J. Jay Villers will soon be made.

—The Forge Sunday-school received a Christmas present of a new organ.

Personal Mention.

Gen. Beaver returned home yesterday morning.

John Ardell, Jr., of this place, was in Lock Haven on Thursday.

Dr. E. W. Hale is quite ill at his residence on Allegheny street.

Gen. James A. Beaver, the next Governor of Pennsylvania, was at home yesterday.

Mrs. F. P. Green, and her daughter, Miss Kate, are now absent on a visit at the State Capital and other cities.

Miss Ella Hale departed Thursday to resume her studies at Hartford, Conn., where she is attending school.

Mr. Harry Geise, of Philadelphia, a young gentleman well known in Bellefonte, is spending a week at the Bush House.

Miss Emma Green, daughter of F. P. Green, of this place, is entertaining her cousin, Miss Ella Green, of Buffalo Run.

Mr. George Potter has been spending a few days at his home in this place, much to the pleasure of his numerous friends.

Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Shugert returned from a visit in Harrisburg on Monday. Mrs. Shugert has been absent over a month.

Miss Lizzie Forster, of this place, has been absent from town for over a week. Most of her time, while absent, will be spent in Harrisburg.

Mr. Edward Powers, of the firm of Powers & Son, of this place, returned on Tuesday from a trip to Virginia. He was gone about ten days and had a first-class time.

Mr. James McCafferty, son of Mr. Charles McCafferty, of this place, returned home on Saturday from Bradford, Pa., where he has been engaged in business during the past year.

Dr. J. L. Larimer, of Clinton county, has been chosen county physician by the commissioners. The Doctor is a son of Judge Gibson Larimer, of Pleasant Gap, and a brother of Mr. Robert Larimer, of this place, and a very fine fellow.

Prof. T. E. Harkins, the well known Philadelphia musical director and vocalist, is here on a visit. He assisted the choir of the Catholic church on Sunday, and delighted all by his fine voice and artistic style. Prof. Harkins was for seven years president of the united musical profession of Philadelphia, and several years ago directed a series of notably fine concerts here for the church of St. John the Evangelist, of which Rev. Thomas McGovern was then pastor. Time has worked no change in him, except for the better.

—Rev. John Hewitt, rector of the Episcopal church, preached an eloquent and edifying discourse last Sabbath on the visit of the wise men, (or Magi), of the east to Jerusalem. He said that the light which resembled a star to those in the East was probably the same glory which shed its lustre around the shepherds at Bethlehem. It is not said that the star went before the wise men in their journey from the East to Jerusalem, but only from Jerusalem to Bethlehem. The application was appropriate and effective.

MARRIED.

NICOLLS—LYON—At the residence of parents of the bride, on Curtin street, on the evening of the 3d inst., by Rev. G. D. Penepacker, assisted by Rev. John Hewitt, Mr. William J. Nicolls and Miss Clara V. Lyon, both of this place.

LUCAS—DeHASS—Sunday, Jan. 1st, by J. H. Long, J. P., at his residence in Curtin twp., Miles Lucas and Elizabeth A. DeHass, both of Boggs township.

HALL—HARVEY—At Central City, Monday, January 2, by N. Beerly, Esq., Geo. L. Hall, of Milesburg, and Nancy M. Harvey, of Bellefonte.

McCORMICK—McCLOSKEY—At the residence of the bride's father, Dec. 28, 1881, by the Rev. J. Benson Akers, Mr. W. W. McCormick and Miss Laura E., daughter of Mr. Henry McCloskey, both of Potter's Mills.

WISER—HARDY—At the residence of Calvin Williams, Dec. 31st, by W. S. Williams, J. P., Wildreys Wiser and Miss Sarille Hardy, both Port Matilda.

DIED.

GUINO—December 3d, at Julian, Jacob, son of Charles Guino, aged 12 years.
(*Watchman* please copy.)

CALHOUN—December 12, in Union township, William H. Calhoun, aged 56 years.
(*Watchman* please copy.)

The Markets.

BELLEFONTE, Jan. 10, 1882.

Wheat, old	$1 30
" new	1 30
Rye per bushel	80
Corn, ear	75
Corn, shelled, old	75
Oats	50
Cloverseed	5 50@6 00
Flour, retail, per barrel	7 50
Flour, who'esale	7 00
HAY AND STRAW.	
Hay, choice timothy, per ton	$12 00
Hay, mixed, per ton	9 00
Long rye straw, bundled, per ton	10 00
Short straw per ton	6 00@5 00
PLASTER.	
Cayuga, ground, per ton	$
Nova Scotia ground, per ton	

Provision Market.

Corrected daily by Valentines & Co.

Apples, dried, per pound	5
Cherries, dried, per pound, seeded	10
Beans per quart	10
Fresh butter per pound	35
Chickens per pound	5
Cheese per pound	20
Country hams per pound	12
Hams, sugar cured	17
Bacon	16
Lard per pound	10
Eggs per doz	30
Potatoes per bushel, new	1 20
Dried beef	20
Wilson's pressed beef per pound	25
Canned tomatoes per can	15
Lemons per doz	35@50
Dried sweet corn per pound	10